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Bay State Aid Liberalized; Plane Production Soaring; Soviet War Loan Over Top

The World's Day—June 7, 1943

Massachusetts: Old-Age Assistance Liberalized

Legislation liberalizing the Massachusetts Old Age Assistance Act by requiring cities and towns to meet state aid standards was signed by Governor Saltonstall today.

A drop in rail shipment of coal into New England during the week ending May 29 was reported today by Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes. The week's shipments totaled 349,880 tons, 13,020 tons less than the previous week, but 29,910 tons more than in the corresponding 1942 week.

Ulysses J. Lupien, Commissioner of Civil Service, today asked Governor Saltonstall whether Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty had the authority to ask reinstatement of three fellow officers after the quashing of their indictment last Friday. [Page 3.]

Charged with alleged violation of the emergency price control act in the sale of thousands of pounds of live poultry the Maplewood Poultry Company, of Malden, Mass., and three of its officials, were arraigned today before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the U. S. District Court at Boston. All pleaded not guilty and were released on bail.

Mayor Tobin today fixed June 22 as "Tribute to Russia Day" in a proclamation issued at City Hall in which he cited the "heroic efforts" of Russia in standing off the Axis invaders. No celebration has been planned.

Washington: Aircraft Production Soaring

Air transport under wartime expansion has been enormous, the Office of War Information discloses in a long review of the activities of the Army and Navy air transport services. [Page 15.]

The Office of Price Administration announced that reduced meat prices, averaging three cents a pound below current prices, will be effective at retail on June 21 on all meat except cured and processed pork, for which the new prices will start July 5.

A $24,850,000,000 naval appropriation bill, the largest ever considered for that branch of the fighting forces, is up for Senate approval and is considered relatively non-controversial. Also before the Senate is an $820,000,000 agricultural supply bill to which the Senate has restored provisions for the Farm Security Administration and Federal Crop Insurance which had been struck out by the House.

George E. Allen of Mississippi was named Secretary of the Democratic National Committee succeeding Edwin F. Pauley, resigned. Mr. Allen is a long-time friend of President Roosevelt.

Relief and rehabilitation in areas liberated from the Axis will be the subject of a United Nations conference which it is expected will be held during the later summer in the United States, probably near Washington.

Handbags, dress gloves, brief cases and other civilian leather products, whose production was prohibited after June 1, may be produced through the rest of this year out of manufacturers' inventories of leather, the War Production Board ruled.

Pay differentials between white and Negro labor were under National War Labor Board ban, governed by a decision in a case from Texas.

War Manpower Commissioner McNutt said that some draft boards had been violating the ban against induction of fathers, and he advised men of this status to appeal.

The Navy is planning a new $3,922,637,400 ship construction program envisioning 480,000 tons of vessels ranging in size from small boats to aircraft carriers and heavy cruisers, Congress learned from testimony by Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships.

The Senate voted tentative approval of legislation to require confirmation of virtually all federal employees making more than $4,500 a year. It adopted, 43 to 22, a Judiciary Committee amendment revising a proposal offered by Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee.

Europe: Russia's Second War Loan Over the Top

Soviet Russia's second war loan of 12,000,000,000 rubles was oversubscribed in the first 24 hours by 2,561,000,000 rubles. The ruble has roughly a nominal foreign trade value of 19 cents. At this rate 12,000,000,000 rubles would amount to $2,280,000,000.

German soldiers fleeing to Sweden from Norway were caught and have been executed at Narvik, according to a Stockholm report. There were 30 in the group.

Paul Creyssel, Vichy Secretary General for Propaganda, protested that "too many" Frenchmen do not understand "the idea of policy" of the Vichy Government which he declared "all Frenchmen" should support.

Rumanian Iron Guard members have been sent to a concentration camp because they failed to turn in their weapons upon returning from the Eastern front. Guard members claimed they thought the weapons could be "used advantageously in case of unrest."

The 2,500 British miners who went on strike at Doncaster in protest over dismissal of a fellow worker have voted to return to work, after a promise that their claim that the worker was dismissed unjustly would be investigated.

Sweden has called up additional forces for Army training, issuing the call by radio as a test. The move was explained to be in connection with the regular spring training program.

Assassination of Dr. Folkert E. Posthuma, prominent Dutch Nazi, is reported by Aneta, Netherlands News Agency. He is said to have been shot by Dutch patriots and is the fifth prominent Dutch Nazi attacked in recent months.

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, may lead The Allied invasion of Europe, according to a speculative report in the Daily Herald of London.

National: Milk Price Cut in New York Area

A half-cent per quart reduction in the price of milk for home deliveries went into effect today, as the skip-a-day delivery plan was inaugurated without incident in New York's Metropolitan area.

Work was resumed at the Baltimore Transit Company when 1,100 striking A. F. of L. employees ended a work stoppage begun May 25. The NWLB had notified the Union the workers must return to their jobs before the Board would view their grievances.

Coal miners went back to their pits under a fourth truce agreement but a new crisis appeared to be impending in the negotiations between the southern operators and United Mine Workers officials.

Orient: Japan Plans to Up 'Fighting Strength'

Japan will concentrate on a "drastic increase of fighting strength" and a total mobilization of the civilian front, according to plans for the four-day extraordinary session of the Japanese Parliament beginning on June 15.

The War:

Latest developments from the battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 8:48 p. m., and ends Tuesday at 4:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:48 p. m., and ends Wednesday at 4:37 a. m.

Mother Church Meeting Urges World Prayer

Directors sound keynote to victory in admonition: 'A praying people can never suffer defeat.'

"A praying people can never suffer defeat." Thus did The Christian Science Board of Directors sound the keynote of victory against world-wide aggression for all free-thinking peoples today at the annual meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Directors foresaw the inevitable "miracle of deliverance" coming to the forces of righteous nations in the prevailing world struggle in ratio to their utilization of the prayer of understanding. Already, these prayers are becoming manifest, they stated, in individual experiences of assurance and protection within the armed services.

As for the collective victory of nations linked in the cause of freedom, complete deliverance was foreseen by the Directors as being dependent now, as it was in the days of Joshua before the crumbling walls of Jericho, upon Christian warriors learning to "pray understandingly, work, think, and shout together as one band."

The statement, read by Gordon V. Comer, First Reader, before several thousand Christian Scientists in the great auditorium of The Mother Church, high-lighted reports of increased Christian Science activities and expanding services brought to the meeting from many parts of the world.

The Directors' statement emphasized the urgency of world conditions, which they said are making heavy demands upon Christians everywhere. They cautioned against accepting the term "miracle" as something supernatural, referring to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, as providing the practical definition of "miracle" as "divinely natural."

"Christian Science teaches," the statement said, "that this is an hour of miracles. In the Christian Science textbook (p. 591) the following definition of miracle is given: 'That which is divinely natural, but must be learned humanly.' So it is divinely natural to expect and witness the answer to righteous prayer. The miracle does not come through wishful thinking, however, but through the preparation of the heart, through steadfast, radical reliance on God.

"Battles are not won through trust alone, but through intelligent, scientific preparation and skillful execution. As we reach out to God through understanding prayer, the human footsteps to bring our deliverance from this cruel warfare and all evil will be revealed.

"Yes, the demands of the hour are crucial; they are imperative; they call upon us as Christian Scientists to be instant in prayer—not just prayer of affirmation and expectancy but prayer that demands, through spiritual understanding, that the might of right prevail *now*. This is the method of prayer used by the master Christian. Our Leader tells us in 'Unity of Good' (p. 11) in speaking of the healing, by Jesus, of the withered hand, 'He demanded a change of consciousness.'

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Pantelleria Bombed Around Clock, Allied Attack on Italy Appears Near; Argentine Army Seeks New Cabinet

Ramirez takes helm as Rawson fails to set up Government; old Congress dissolved.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's Army today wrestled with the formation of a Cabinet after a one-day coup that overthrew isolationist President Castillo and then dissolved Congress.

The course of events as partially disclosed by Associated Press dispatches and from other sources appears to sketch this over-all picture:

Generals Arturo Rawson and Pedro Ramirez spearheaded a drive from inside the Army to restore Argentina's possibilities of obtaining arms imports from the United States. The ultra-isolationist policy of Dr. Castillo had shut off those possibilities.

In the first heat of the coup, statements were attributed to the responsible generals, and circulated as leaflets, promising "frank Pan-Americanism" and "fulfillment of Argentina's international obligations."

Pro-Allied Course

This emphasis was interpreted as charting a course favorable to the United Nations. Whatever the motive, such a shift in Argentine foreign policy has been seen for some time as inevitable, due to the rise of United Nations prospects and the decline of the Nazi Axis.

Week-end developments, including the closing of Congress, do not necessarily deny the basic motive of the Army to swing Argentina in line with the victorious United Nations. The situation remains confused, and reservation of judgment is the order of the day in Washington, London, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and other vitally interested Capitals.

As soon as the main outlines of the coup emerged, it became plain that this was a reshuffling of power within the dominant rightist forces, rather than a popular uprising.

Even so, the dissolution of Congress came as a surprise. The ultra-isolationist Castillo regime had allowed Congress to function.

Congress Dissolved

The military government closed Congress last night even before a new Cabinet had been formed or a new Provisional President installed.

Democratic Argentines who are overwhelmingly pro-United Nations, and their friends abroad, are still waiting to see what the Army will be able to do with its open assumption of power.

Gen. Arturo Rawson failed to form a Cabinet and resigned today the position of leadership he assumed after marching into Buenos Aires at the head of 7,000 troops on June 5.

In a brief communiqué, General Rawson addressed himself to the armed forces rather than to the people as a whole.

"Having fulfilled the aim to overthrow the Government and

Continued on Page 15, Column 4

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Preparing for Attack on the Axis

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief (left), and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, chat during an informal press conference at Algiers. General Marshall went to North Africa in company with Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the latter's return from a Washington conference with President Roosevelt, and has remained in Algiers since, apparently for some important part in the Allied invasion plans.

All indications point to powerful attack soon from African bases on European mainland.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

What appears to be a round-the-clock bombing assault is being carried out by Allied planes against Pantelleria and both sides of Messina Strait.

The new series of raids on Pantelleria follows the fifth bombardment in a week by British naval units. The sustained intensity of the attacks makes one wonder whether the United Nations intend to occupy the island at all. It may be felt that air power alone can make it militarily useless to the Italians.

In any case, an Allied invasion attempt against some or all of the Italian outposts in the Mediterranean seems more imminent than ever. London reports that Prime Minister Churchill is busying himself with military conferences following his discussions in North Africa. Another dispatch says General Clark's United States Fifth Army is scheduled to play a prominent part in the attack. And still another report says General Marshall will be in command.

The relative inactivity of the RAF over Northern Europe during the past week also has been interpreted as a sign that a heavy, new blow is about to be struck. The RAF, it has been suggested, has been too busy moving the bulk of its strength to new bases to do any further bombing.

Meanwhile, Italy's position is growing more desperate hourly, and there are increasing signs that Germany may not intend seriously to defend the peninsula if the Allies succeed in landing in force.

The largest formation of Flying Fortresses ever sent from Africa flew 1,400 miles, round trip, to bomb the La Spezia naval base. Some of the returning airmen said bombs fell among three 35,000-ton battleships, damaging at least one and possibly all three. The most significant fact is that only three enemy fighters arose to challenge the raiders, whereas in Russia the Germans have been able to use air power in such profusion that the Russians could announce the destruction of 752 Axis planes in the past week alone.

In the Far East, American air power continues to play a decisive role in the retreat of the Japanese in the Ichang sector of China. Chungking dispatches say the Chinese with the help of American bombers and fighters, are battering their way well toward Hwajung, 100 miles southeast of Ichang.

Meanwhile, the latest in the world-wide series of Allied strategy conferences has brought Admiral Nimitz to the United States with intimations that the Japanese soon may feel the weight of other large-scale actions. The disclosure that a large body of American troops recently arrived in New Zealand and is undergoing intensive training alongside veterans from Guadalcanal, preparatory to being sent to a combat zone, gives added weight to the Admiral's hints.

Heavy bombing raids on Kiska were reported by the Navy in a communiqué which also told of attacks on enemy bases in the Solmons.

Coal Miners at Work; Antistrike Bill Pushed

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7 — A majority of the nation's coal miners were back at work today after their second brief wartime strike.

Here in Washington, a spokesman for the National War Labor Board said it is assumed that negotiations between the United Mine workers and the coal operators will be resumed without specific instructions from the Board.

Though the strike is over, it has left important results. One of these is passage by Senate and House of two different, and in some respects conflicting versions of an antistrike bill.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, Chairman of the Senate conferees on the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill, said he hoped to get the House-Senate Conference Committee together immediately to reach prompt agreement on a compromise measure.

Aim of Senate Bill

The House will name its conferees today. Chief objection of the Senate conferees to the House version is omission of specific authority for the President to seize mines, factories, and plants when strikes interfere with war production. Senator Van Nuys pointed out that the omitted provision is the major objective of the Senate bill.

It is being noted that the Smith-Connally measure, which must still run the gauntlet of revision in conference, and possible presidential veto, is the first major antilabor legislation that has passed since Mr. Roosevelt came to Washington, 10 years ago. It is generally agreed that except for the activities of John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, the measure would never have gone this far.

Labor bitterly opposes the pending bill. The union perhaps least bothered by it is Mr. Lewis' own. It is believed the coal union leader hopes to have an agreement concluded and signed with the operators shortly that will remove his union from the bill's jurisdiction.

Daniel J. Tobin, President of the American Federation of Labor teamsters, gave his version of the issue indirectly at Chicago when he said he felt Congress is "impeding the war effort" and should adjourn for a year.

The circumstances under which Mr. Lewis again has agreed to call off his strike are under analysis in Washington.

Again, it is pointed out, it was through the intervention of Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, who gave Mr. Lewis a bridge to step down from his truculent position. Mr. Ickes did the same thing on the occasion of the first coal strike when he had a face-to-face conference with Mr. Lewis. In this second instance he wrote Mr. Lewis a letter telling him to call off the walk out. It was to Mr. Ickes that Mr. Lewis replied, not to the NWLB, which Mr. Lewis has flouted from the outset.

The net effect of this procedure is to dull the sharp edge of the Lewis-NWLB contest.

The NWLB is the duly constituted authority for settling labor disputes, and at several times in the past month it has seemed, and some people had hoped, that there would be a clear-cut showdown on the issue. It was believed that after a week or 10 days, Mr. Lewis' control of the union inevitably would collapse. A protracted wartime strike was regarded as unthinkable.

Strike called Off

However, Mr. Lewis, by adept maneuvering, and the aid of Mr. Ickes, has avoided such a showdown. By an agile trick he called off the first strike, a few minutes before Mr. Roosevelt's radio appeal, May 1.

In the same way, after the NWLB had ordered the miners back to work and announced that an agreement negotiated during a strike would be invalid, Mr. Lewis found a convenient escape from a direct showdown by Mr. Ickes' intercession.

It is hardly believed possible

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Allies Counting On 'Continuity Of Offensives'

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 7—The British press today emphasizes reports that Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has remained in North Africa after the Algiers conference of military leaders. It draws the conclusion that he is waiting to watch the Americans take part in an early invasion of the Italian Islands.

Further significance is attached to the fact that Prime Minister Churchill, immediately upon his return to London, called a meeting not only of the War Cabinet, but of service ministers and the principal war leaders. This also is interpreted as indicating that matters discussed in Washington and Algiers included plans for immediate action, as well as long-term schemes.

General Marshall's phrase "continuity of offensives," is thought here to contain the key to the United Nations strategy in the European theater.

Succession of Blows

News that Nazi and Fascist air forces have been entirely driven from the air over Pantelleria, while Allied bombers attacking Sicily and Sardinia also have been meeting very little in the way of fighter defense, leads most military experts here to believe that intensive air and sea bombardment has now opened the way for actual invasion of all these lands.

Meanwhile the Eighth U. S. Army Air Force in Britain has been expanded by arrival of another large contingent of men and equipment.

Although of course decisions

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Nickel-a-Week Saving Seen For Meat Consumers of N. E.

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reduced to simple arithmetic, with due consideration to present meat-rationing quotas, the much-heralded "roll back" of retail meat prices—effective shortly as part of OPA's subsidy program inaugurated at an estimated cost of $400,000,000 annually — means actual savings to individual consumers of about five cents a week.

"Consumers will be fortunate, under the present rationing setup, if they obtain 80 pounds of meat a year per person," said Reuben Hall, representative of several large Greater Boston independent packers, today. "On the basis of a reduction of three cents a pound, this will mean a saving of about $2.40 a year," he added.

In addition, there is the tremendous burden placed upon small local packers, whose business is done largely on a cash basis, or, at best, on a weekly accounting. Limited in capital, the small packer looks to prompt payments from his customers in order to remain in business, Mr. Hall pointed out.

The Government's plan, he continued, calls for subsidy payments once a month, which means increased bookkeeping costs, and the seeking of additional capital to carry on. "Just another ring around his throat," said Mr. Hall, and, in the last analysis, "all for a saving of $2.40 annually to the consumer.

Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, contended that the subsidy plan actually would reduce meat production, by interfering with the operations of small producers.

The Regional Director of the American Meat Institute in Chicago, which had expressed the "unalterable" opposition to both packers and producers to the subsidy plan, said today that as far back as May 20 the Institute had wired James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, voicing the industry's concern over the proposed subsidy plan, but that it had received no satisfactory reply.

Using pork prices as an example, it pointed out at that time that on May 20 wholesale prices on at least a dozen items ranged from one-half cent to three cents a pound below the level of those for Sept. 15, 1942—the date mentioned in President Roosevelt's "roll-back" directive.

Peter V. Ross Resumes Lecture Work; John Randall Dunn Is Named Editor

At the request of Peter V. Ross, who has been serving as Editor of *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science* in its several editions, The Christian Science Board of Directors has released him from the editorial duties, in order that he may return to service as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, where he served for many years.

In acceding to Mr. Ross's request that he not be reappointed as Editor, the Directors expressed to him their appreciation of his faithful work in that important department.

The Directors announce the appointment as Editor of *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science* of John Randall Dunn, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Dunn is a native of Massillon, Ohio. He received his education in the schools of Massillon and San Francisco, and from private tutors. He was in government service in San Francisco for a few years.

After having witnessed healing in his family through the application of the teachings of Christian Science, he decided to resign his post and devote his life to the heal-

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

French Roused to Patriotism By Achievement of Fusion

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 7 — The accomplishment of French fusion, which gains greatly in merit and significance from the dramatic difficulties immediately preceding it, has already cleared the political air in North Africa sufficiently for Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle to be seen in a new light. Both leaders are now closely linked by the responsibilities of dual leadership of all Frenchmen in a crusade to rebuild the nation.

This impression is due mainly to the notable speeches they have delivered since June 3 and to their bearing when they made their first public appearance at the closing Algiers assembly Saturday as Joint Presidents of the French National Committee of Liberation, currently carrying on its early deliberations with what I am assured was "great cordiality."

It is also due to the belief that the progress of the Committee's work has been largely helped by the leaders' conciliatory contributions.

In the past they have been presented as two men with different approaches to a common goal—defeat of the Axis and the liberation of France Stress has been laid heavily on differences. But since the deferred and difficult fusion, they themselves have so strongly stressed their points of agreement and have paid such tribute to each other and to each other's fighting forces, that they have already exerted a noticeable unifying influence.

Their mutual desire for the union to succeed, now that it has been accomplished, has brought widened belief that they and their chief associates can jointly overcome the difficulties still before them.

Now that fusion of the leaders and their nominees has been achieved there is apparent the beginning of fresh confidence and fresh enthusiasm among the various classes people talked with since June 3.

From being politically frustrated and concerned with doubts and fears, the extremely mixed

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Mediterranean:

U. S. Airmen Blast Bases at Messina

Hitting from two directions, United States airmen smashed rail and ferry facilities on both sides of Messina Strait at the toe of the Italian boot, and pounded Pantelleria again on June 6, following the previous day's attack on the Italian Fleet at La Spezia.

At least eight of a formation of

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Maine WPA Ends With Glowing Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 6 — An agency which has expended $36,000,000 during eight years of existence was terminated last week with the closing of the Maine Work Projects Administration office headquarters in Portland and turning over its equipment to the United States Coast Guard.

William R. Crowell, Acting Administrator since the resignation of Administrator John C Fitzgerald last December, turned the key for the last time in the office in the State Building, and in doing so symbolically ended an era which may never return in Maine and the nation if social legislation already in effect and planned fulfills its purposes.

Although similar closings have occurred throughout the country, the event has peculiar significance in Maine because of the opportune use made of relief funds. The foundation work for an elaborate system of flying fields was laid and the future of the easternmost state in the nation probably shaped.

The Week in Maine

Mr. Crowell pointed out that of the 20 airports constructed by the WPA 16 have already been taken over by the Army and Navy. He added he would remain on duty for 16 weeks surveying these fields.

A far more elaborate construction program has since been carried out, with the construction of two big Army bases and a naval flying base. But the smaller airports built with relief funds are serving as auxiliary and training fields to these bases at Presque Isle, Bangor, and Brunswick.

Charting Peacetime Aviation

Even while these major links in the nation's system of air defenses are in full wartime operation, the struggle is already under way to shape the peacetime course of aviation with a view to giving Maine all that it is geographically entitled to.

Gov. Sumner Sewall, himself a United Airlines executive board member, believes that Maine's future will be radically changed by aviation, and that it will be a leading port of air entry despite the powerful bids being made by larger metropolitan centers for the bulk of air traffic. He points out that although the bulk of heavy freight and passenger traffic may hop directly from the metropolitan areas across the ocean, the time saved by eliminating a final stop at the eastern boundary may be so small that it would be preferable to increase loads by taking on a lighter gasoline supply at the easternmost point.

State's Facilities Lead

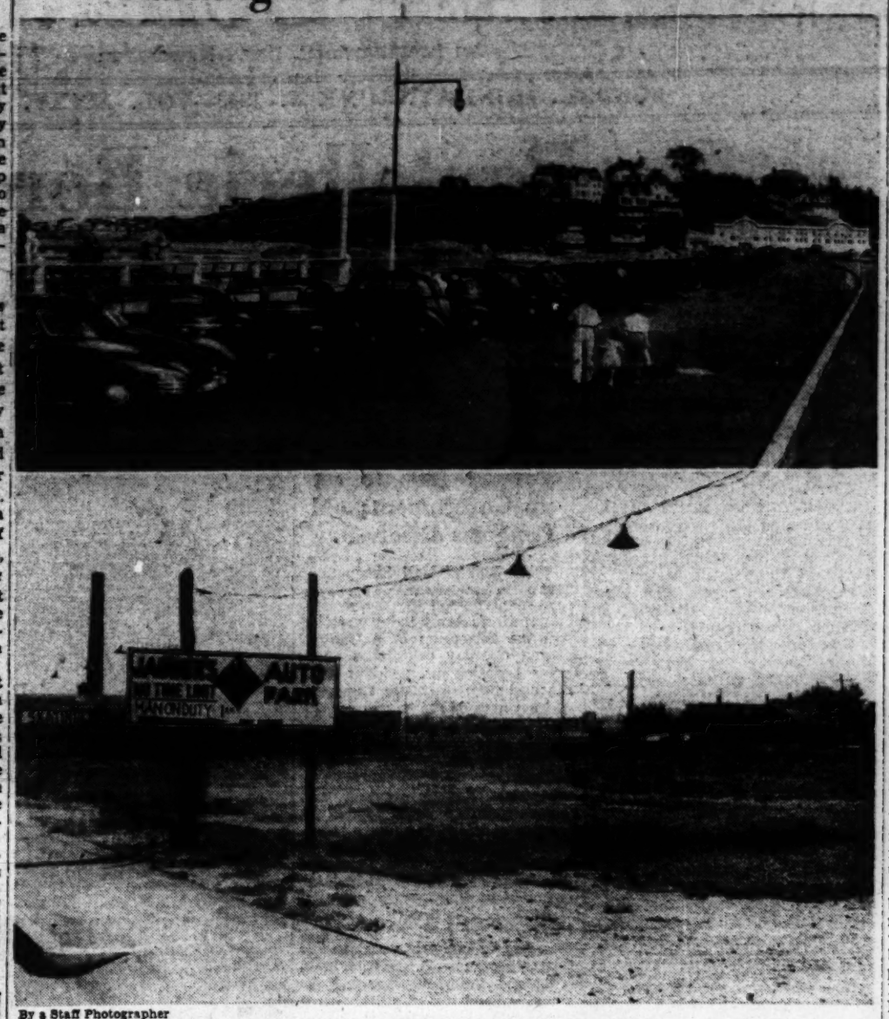
Maine already has the facilities in the way of some of the biggest fields in the country, and they are bound to have an important effect on commercial expansion of the State. At the same time nearly every community is served by a small field for the local ferry and helicopter services which major lines already plan for postwar use.

Governor Sewall sponsored a postwar planning and work relief in the recent legislative session, and he had in mind, among other things, even further development of flying field facilities to provide men with constructive and essential work when they return from the war.

The WPA, which employed at is height 14,000 men, more than one and a half per cent of the State's population, closes its books on a stormy and much criticized history. Present leaders of the State and nation hope that such an agency will never have to be revived to keep people from starving.

But future historians, in looking up the background of Maine's aviation development, will have to go back into the records of the WPA and the alphabetical agencies preceding it to find the foundation.

Parking Problems at the Beaches?



By a Staff Photographer

Revere and Nantasket Crowded; Streetcars and Boats Bring Majority

With the ban on nonessential driving still in force, street railway, bus, and boat companies were taxed to the limits to transport capacity crowds to Revere and Nantasket Beaches over the hot-weather week end. A few motorists ventured to Nantasket, and even made use of the public parking space, as shown in upper picture. There were a few automobiles at Revere, too, but the advertised "Man on Duty to 1 a. m." at the grass-grown parking lot shown in the lower picture apparently had only time on his hands. Boston Elevated streetcars—bound for Revere—were filled to capacity, and the Nantasket steamer, held up for five hours on Saturday, was allowed to proceed yesterday with a full load. Intown terminals were jammed most of the day Sunday. Curtailed bus service added to transportation difficulties.

Dover Man's Heroic Acts Bring Him a Silver Star

(The following story written by Sergeant John W. Black, Clinehurst, RFD, Penns Grove, N. J., marine corps combat correspondent, was distributed by the Associated Press.)

Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific—May—(Delayed)—How his field artillery units forced the withdrawal of three Japanese submarines which were shelling Tulagi is told by Major Ernest P. Foley, Center Street, Dover, Massachusetts, holder of the Silver Star medal for gallantry.

"There wasn't much for our artillery to do on Tulagi," youthful Major Foley related. "We placed our guns in advantageous positions and adopted a policy of watchful waiting. We were ready for any attempts the Japs might make.

"One afternoon a Jap sub surfaced close to shore, but our gunners plunked a couple of shells alongside his pig boat and he crash diver in a hurry. But the next morning he came back with two more submarines as reinforcements. They laid off shore, almost out of range, and began shelling us with their deck guns. Our boys elevated their guns to maximum range and let go. After we blew the gun crew off one, the three subs gave up."

Just a few weeks after his initial brush with the enemy, Major Foley was transferred to Guadalcanal, where he earned his citation by risking his life repeatedly to maintain artillery supporting fire for the hard-pressed infantry units.

Six hours of continuous shelling by the Japanese shattered communication links between the forward observation post and his own batteries. Accompanied by Corporal James R. McCarthy, Jr., 399 Pearl Street, Waterbury, Conn., Major Foley made several trips between the observation post and the command post, despite heavy enemy fire, to bring back accurate information.

Major Foley's citation reads:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy on Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands, during the night of October 23, 1942. Major Foley, operations officer of a Marine battalion, rendered outstanding service and contributed notably to the defeat of the enemy by courageous, intelligent and efficient co-ordination of supporting fire. Although the command post and the batteries were repeatedly under enemy artillery fire, he coolly continued to direct the fire of his own and other batteries, giving the engaged infantry decisive and effective fire and inflicting severe losses on the enemy. His action was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

Major Foley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Foley, Dover, Massachusetts, graduated from Dover High School in 1932 and from Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts, in 1936. After leaving college, he was employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as an electrical engineer until called to active duty by the Marine Corps, Feb. 24, 1941.

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please don't return home without a visit to the
WORLD FAMOUS AUTOMATIC BARGAIN BASEMENT

One of your friends is sure to ask: "Did you visit Paul Revere's birthplace—did you see Bunker Hill Monument and the glass flowers at Harvard—and did you get to Filene's Basement?"

Like Boston Baked Beans—the Automatic Bargain Basement of Filene's has become one of Boston's famous institutions—noted for bargains, there is nothing quite like it in the world.

—gives goods away to charity that don't sell in 30 days, but THEY DO SELL with LOW prices forced by automatic reductions of ¼, ½, ¾ after 12, 18 and 24 selling days. In the good old New England thrifty way everything sells for cash under this plan!

—it's the place where the social strata merge—with socialites vying with each other for the privilege of buying mink coats at $1,000 a crack—and career girls dressing like debutantes from the bargains gleaned from the magic name specialty shops from all over the country!

—over 2,000,000 bargains sell here annually to men—bargain phenomena of the century are its famous $11 clothing events for men held semi-annually—through this singular bargain enterprise as many as 150,000 people have crowded in a single day and in 33 years about $250,000,000 worth of bargains have sold!

—Once the buying map for this unique store covered the entire markets of the world—but today Paris labels are replaced with California labels. In almost every one of its 49 bargain sections FAMOUS BRAND merchandise with labels of leading concerns, makes up a great part of the huge pile of 12,000,000 bargains that sell here annually!

All Summer long it's cool as an eskimo's back porch—we pioneered in air-conditioning back in '27—so your shopping tour is a pleasure even on the hottest day. An excursion to and through Filene's Basement has an air of adventure because it's a veritable treasure hunt . . . moreover there's an air of camaraderie where folks in all walks of life rub shoulders neighborly prospecting for values in store.

Summer visitors—this bargain excursion is all free—won't you consider this our invitation to walk through so we can explain further, personally?

To make *Lovely Women* look lovelier, we suggest a navy print dress in rayon crepe, with a soft white gilet.
Millinery $3.90—$12.50
$24.50
Radlo's
No Charge for Alterations
CLARENDON ST. 236 Newbury St.
BOSTON, MASS.

Hair Styling
in the Modern Manner
by
Harvey A. Thibodeau
Coiffeur de Dames
For appointment, phone KEN 6385
MAISON BEAUTÉ
234 CLARENDON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

During these wartime days, it's no longer
NIP and TUCK
as to whether to sew or not to sew

Everybody appreciates more keenly the need for conservation of both labor and money and sewing is definitely on the upswing as greater numbers of women are taking up the art. Thresher Fabrics, a name so well known in the fabric world, are glad that their fidelity to fabrics of quality continues to place them among the leaders in New England for fine fabrics of every kind. And just to further demonstrate how much more sewing is going on these days Thresher has just opened a new floor . . . the fourth floor . . . just below, and covering the same generous area, the famous fifth floor daylight shop. So now, with wider choice than ever, with superlative selections of wools, rayons, cottons, dress linens, and even a respectable array of silks, Thresher invites you to shop for anything and everything in fabrics.

THRESHER FABRICS · 41 WEST STREET · BOSTON

Epicurean Treat of Swordfish Coming to N. E. This Month

One of summer's foremost seafood treats, the swordfish, will come on the market this month and will be available, in fresh form, until cold weather.

The swordfish long has appealed to epicures not only for its rich flavor, but because fine boneless steaks can be cut from the large fish.

Ordinarily, the price is high at the beginning of the season but tends to fall until it reaches its low point in August when larger quantities are available.

The swordfish, along with tuna and the sharks, vies for the title of the biggest fish. Those caught in New England waters average nearly 300 pounds. Once a 1,000-pounder was received at the Boston Fish Pier.

Because of the unique, lance-like weapon of the swordfish, and also due to the fact that the species is widely distributed over the world and was well known to the ancient peoples of the Mediterranean area, many stories have risen concerning the swordfish's prowess. Many of these were doubtless based on fact, since there are genuine records of the swordfish driving his sword through both sides of small boats. This is possible due to the tremendous speed of attack of which these fish are capable.

The catch of swordfish on the Atlantic Coast averages about 2,000,000 pounds a year, while the smaller Pacific Coast catch runs to about 500,000 pounds. The fishing season off California extends from June to September, with the peak catches being made in August and September.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "Composition in Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

The annual meeting of the Braintree Garden Club will be held in the Masonic Hall, Braintree, at 2 p. m.

A recital by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Albion Metcalf, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Garden Packed To See Jews' War Pageant

More than 18,000 persons packed the Boston Garden last night to see Ben Hecht's dramatic pageant, "We Shall Never Die," a striking memorial to the 2,000,000 Jews killed by the Nazis, in Europe. The pageant, divided into three episodes, had a cast of 1,000 with leading film stars acting as narrators.

A large committee of Boston citizens sponsored the pageant which had Ralph Bellamy and Lionel Atwill, movie stars, as the narrators in the first and third scenes. The scenes were divided as follows: The Jews' contribution to civilization from Moses to Einstein; the Jew and the war; and the plea of the massacred Jews for justice.

An ovation greeted the actors during the second scene when they appeared dressed in military uniform and carrying the flags of the 21 countries under which Jews are fighting.

The music was written by Kurt Weill and sung by a 200-voice choir.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight ending Tuesday forenoon; continued cool, moderate occasional fresh winds.

Southwest Maine and all remaining New England States: Showers tonight ending Tuesday forenoon; continued cool.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:21 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Tuesday, 3:38 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

EDITH M. SMITH
Hairdresser
Custom Permanents
Distinctive Hair Styling
236 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Room 303, Ph. Ken. 1247

For a Sandwich . . .
A Luncheon or Dinner . . .
Soda or a Box of Candy
ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 Mass. Ave., Boston next to Loew's State

London Tailoring Co.
4 Clearway Street Ken. 1289
Cleaning—Pressing
All Kinds of Repair Work

It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

Visitors to Boston Will Find
ENNA JETTICKS
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
Dainty Dot Hosiery
for Women
State Shoe Store
188 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Kenmore 5780
OPEN EVENINGS

WELCOME
VISITORS
Make Your Friends Happy Send Flowers
A. MIKELS 159 Mass. Ave. Boston Circle 8325
THE FINEST IN FLOWERS

For Sale or Lease at
Marblehead
MASSACHUSETTS
On the ocean front, charming brick Georgian Colonial residence insulated and modern in every detail and constructed a few years ago for owners' year round occupancy. Terraced grounds. Glorious view of the sea from all windows. Spacious living room, powder room, sun room, dining room, kitchen, 4 master bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, sleeping porch, 3 tiled baths and 2 maids' rooms and bath. 2 car heated fireproof garage. Superb and convenient location; ideal for year round or summer occupancy. House is exquisitely furnished. Owner prefers to sell and at very reasonable price or will rent for season or preferably for a year or longer.
Call Mrs. Munro — Marblehead 1145 — local representative or
BENJAMIN C. TOWER, Realtor
35 Congress St., Boston Lafayette 1833

Sheer and Sweet
Sheer for dress-up dining with your beau, sheer for shopping and business, light sheer, dark sheer—they're all the wanted fashions of the day. So, of course, you'll find them at The Gray Shop, from $22.95 up.
Sketched at right:
Black sheer dress with flirtatious little black lace apron. $29.95
White petal hat with black veil. $12.50
Pearl and gold clip (simulated). $5.00
Attractive coats and suits in all sizes for all occasions.
Millinery, jewelry and accessories to match all our costumes.

The Gray Shop
Circle 8601 418 BOYLSTON STREET · BOSTON Commonwealth 5190

In One Ear—
And the Other
Chosen at random from about a hundred different glinting, glamorous, 14K gold studs for pretty ears:
Army or navy insignia $25.25
Ruby sunburst 70.00
Two-tone love knots . . 21.00
Rosebuds, combined tones 36.25
Zircon fantasies 82.50
Double luck horseshoes and clover 29.75
All prices include Federal tax
Hodgson Kennard
AND COMPANY
Jewelers In The Truer Sense
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—SILVER
15 ARLINGTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Needs of Peace Urged by Yale President

"The only hope of choosing a foreign policy that will insure the peace and security of the nation lies in educating the nation to the facts of foreign relations," declared Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, yesterday at the 242d commencement.

One of the delegates to the Versailles Peace Conference after World War I, Dr. Seymour said that "if the democracies in the course of the past quarter of a century have been compelled to fight two heart-breaking wars and wasted the opportunity presented to them by victory in the first, it is because the opinion that controls democratic government was completely uneducated in foreign affairs."

Dr. Seymour was the only speaker at curtailed ceremonies, at which no honorary degrees were awarded, nor did any undergraduates receive degrees, inasmuch as the Class of 1943 was graduated last December; 262 graduate students, however, received degrees.

Veteran Seaman

Not at all discouraged by two torpedoings, 18-year-old Peter Sugarman of Malden is signing-on for another ship. He was one of a group of survivors recently brought to a club maintained in a Scottish port by the United Seamen's Service and the War Shipping Administration for personnel of American merchantmen. Young Sugarman's first encounter with a "tin fish" occurred last September on a convoy to Russia, and the other, a few weeks ago, put him on a seven-man life-raft accommodating 17 for four hours.

Blimps Hover

Those leisurely-looking blimps seen overhead these days are medium-sized patrol craft based at South Weymouth, which the Navy uses in its unceasing vigil of the coast and adjacent waters.

War Activities of New England

Quiet Target Test

Rifle and machine-gun ammunition manufactured by the Remington Arms Company at Bridgeport is now being tested in a new sound-proof range, believed to be the largest of its kind.

Built to restore quiet to a residential neighborhood, the 1,800-foot range is enclosed in a 337-acre park. With a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet per second, the .50 bullet zips down a 600-yard alley in slightly more than half a second, while the .30 follows along a bit slower. They bury themselves in butts made of 40 feet of sand, a sheet plate, two feet of concrete, and 40-feet of tamped earth.

Navigation, 'Math'

For women entering WAVE or SPAR service, and men entering the Navy or Coast Guard, an extension course in navigation opens tonight in the Old South Meeting House, sponsored by the State Department of Education.

Also intended for those stationed in this area who want to advance in rating, the course is given Monday and Thursday evenings for eight weeks.

Instruction in descriptive geometry and engineering drafting begins tomorrow night in Pierce Hall at Harvard University, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings for eight weeks.

Chinese Volunteer

David Fong, who soon is to graduate from the Submarine School at New London, is the first of his race to enter service in this branch of the Navy. Oldest son of a cook in San Francisco, he entered this country nine years ago; after graduating from high school, he had a short wait until he was 17 in order to enlist at the minimum age.

Korn Award

As the first Army award of its kind in the Springfield Ordnance District, a citation today was in the hand of Francis E. Korn, small-town manufacturer credited with originating an improvement in a first-aid kit used by both the Army and Navy. Mr. Korn is president of the Durham Manufacturing Co.

More Bombardiers

Reinforcement of the Army's bombardier officers came today from the "West Texas Bombardier Quadrangle," where 26 men from Massachusetts were members of graduating classes last week. At the schools in Midland, San Angelo, Big Spring and Childress, the classes underwent training equivalent to 40 combat missions.

Maine Waacs

Every girl in Maine between 12 and 18 is being asked to "enlist" in the WAAC for two weeks as recruiting agents under a campaign opening today in the Pine Tree State to sign up 900 more women between 21 and 50.

Each girl who "enlists" will be allowed to wear a Junior WAAC armband insignia provided by the WAAC Maine Civilian Committee, according to Gov. Sumner Sewall.

The Governor's proclamation pointed out that the girls will be eligible to win a prize for the junior recruiter who obtains the largest number of WAAC applications.

Mrs. Sumner Sewall and Mrs. Guy P. Gannett are co-chairmen of the Civilian Committee.

Timilty Requests Aids' Jobs Back

Reinstatement of three Boston police officials, whose indictments were quashed by Judge James C. Donnelly last week, was asked today by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty in a request to Ulysses J. Lupien, Commissioner of Civil Service. The officers are Capt. John A. Dorsey, Capt. Edward J. Keating, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

In making his request the Police Commissioner also sent to Mr. Lupien an order reinstating himself.

Mr. Lupien said that he was writing Governor Saltonstall today to ask him to indicate whether Mr. Timilty is back in office with full power to act. "Just as soon as I receive a reply from the Governor," he said. "I will take action."

In the meantime Francis P. Leahy, counsel for Police Commissioner Timilty, today filed a motion in Superior Court to remove the impounding order on the $37,350 and personal papers of the Commissioner that were turned over by Mr. Timilty to the Court on Feb. 9. Chief Justice John P. Higgins, who ordered the money impounded, will set a date later for hearing the motion.

'Ancients' Holding Election on Common

The 305th traditional drumhead election of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, the oldest of its kind in the country, will be held late this afternoon on Boston Common when Governor Saltonstall will present the commissions.

Earlier in the day the Company gathered at Fanueil Hall where they formed for the parade past the State House and City Hall.

Flower Vendors at Pops

Hildegard Knouth and Alice Clute

They are among the corps of ushers and flower girls who will be on hand at the colorful United Nations Relief Fund Pops Concert, scheduled for next Sunday evening. Reservations may be made at: United Yugoslav Relief Fund, 12 State Street; American Friends of Czechoslovakia, 353 Boylston Street, Boston; Belmont Committee, Mrs. Somers Fraser, 10 Clairmont Road, Belmont; Polish Relief Committee of Boston, 789 Columbia Road, Dorchester; Russian War Relief, Inc., 128 Newbury Street; British War Relief Society, Uptown Branch, 27 Commonwealth Avenue, and the United Nations Relief Fund, Inc., 12 State Street, Boston.

Vote of New Englanders On Important Measures

New England Vote in Congress

Position of New England Senators and Representatives in Congress on several important roll calls during the period from May 31 through June 4 was as follows:

Senate

On a proposed amendment to the House-approved reciprocal trade agreement bill which would permit Congress to terminate the agreements six months after the war (Rejected 33 to 51):

Yeas

Lodge of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Brewster of Maine; Gerry of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; White of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Green of R. I.

Not Voting

Bridges of N. H.

On a proposed amendment providing for Congressional approval of future trade agreements (Rejected 31 to 50):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Brewster of Me.; Gerry of R. I.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Lodge of Mass.; White of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Green of R. I.; Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Bridges of N. H.

On a motion to amend the reciprocal trade agreement measure to provide for Senate ratification of the pacts (Rejected 33 to 44):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Brewster and White of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Lodge of Mass.; Gerry of R. I.; Austin of Vt.

Pairs

Against: Green of R. I.

Not Voting

Bridges of N. H.

On an amendment to give the Senate veto power over trade pacts, within 60 days after they are submitted to Congress (Rejected 28 to 49):

Yeas

Danaher of Conn.; Brewster of Maine; Gerry of R. I.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; White of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Maloney of Conn.; Bridges of N. H.; Green of R. I.

On a proposed amendment to prohibit inclusion in a trade pact of less than the wholesale selling any article total cost of which is price of a competitive American product (Rejected 47 to 32):

Yeas

Lodge of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Tobey of N. H.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Brewster and White of Me.; Gerry of R. I.; Austin of Vt.

Pairs

Against: Green of R. I.

Not Voting

Bridges of N. H.

On passage of the reciprocal trade pact measure extending for two years executive authority to make trade pacts (Passed 59 to 23):

Yeas

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; White of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Nays

Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Brewster of Maine; Gerry of R. I.

Paired

Not Voting

Bridges of N. H.; Green of R. I.

Senate vote on passage of compromise pay-as-you-go income tax bill, now before President Roosevelt for his signature, was published in Thursday's editions of The Christian Science Monitor.

House

On the motion placing the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill before the House (Adopted 211 to 163):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Goodwin, Holmes, McCormack, Martin, Rogers, and Wigglesworth of Mass.; McWilliams, Miller and Monkiewicz of Conn.; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Stearns of N. H.

Nays

Corley, Lane and Philbin of Mass.; Luce of Conn.; Fogarty and Forand of R. I.

Pairs

For: Gifford of Mass.; Talbot of Conn.

Not Voting

Herter and Treadway of Mass.; Compton of Conn.; Merrow of Maine; Plumley of Vt.

On passage of the Smith-Connally bill (Passed 231 to 141):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Rogers and Wigglesworth of Mass.; McWilliams of Conn.; Fellows, and Hale of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire.

Nays

Curley, Lane, McCormack and Philbin of Mass.; Luce, Miller and Monkiewicz of Conn.; Smith of Maine; Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island.

Pairs

For: Gifford of Mass.

Not Voting

Treadway of Mass.; Compton and Talbot of Conn.; Plumley of Vt.

House vote on passage of compromise pay-as-you-go income tax measure published in the Wednesday editions.

Army Shirt Creases Gone

FORT DEVENS, Mass., June 7 (AP)—Those five neat creases in Army shirts—three in back and two in front—are gone for the duration. Creasing shirts takes too much time in over-busy civilian plants, it was explained here.

Cahill Talks To Insurance Men Here

Retention of the "sane supervision" of private insurance by the states without actual interference in the internal administration of the companies, rather than "national bureaucracy," was urged by Lieutenant Governor Cahill today in an address to the state officials that comprise the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Members of that group, attending their seventy-fourth annual meeting in Boston, were told by Mr. Cahill that a change to these alternatives would not be looked for by the public if the confidence in the principle of insurance supervision by the states was maintained by the Commissioners.

"There are only two changes which can be made," the speaker said in a welcoming address, "that is—from the present system of free enterprise under states supervision to either out-and-out public insurance, or national bureaucracy. Either change would be repugnant to true democracy for which our gallant lads are now fighting."

He described private insurance as "one of the keystones" of our system of free enterprise, and went on to say that "'cradle to the grave' panaceas or dreams by governmental bureaucrats can never take its place." Its contributions include the sound investment of the insurance dollar as a frontal attack on inflation, he said.

The meeting, a three-day affair, will be devoted to business sessions largely concerned with uniformity of state statutes governing insurance, ratings and compensation. It is being held at the Hotel Statler.

Classmate Fills In As a 'Bridesmaid'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 7 (AP)—Aviation Cadet Charles Grimm of Cincinnati probably won't be a bride but he can say truthfully that he was a bridesmaid.

When Miss Bobbie Inez Ritter arrived from San Diego, Calif., recently to marry Cadet Leonard J. Koenig, Aviation School Student at Yale, she had no wedding attendants and Cadet Koenig knew no local girls upon whom to call so he asked Cadet Grimm, a classmate, to stand up with the bride.

Cadet Edward J. Garvey was best man.

Harvard Gives $60,000 For Study of Education

In its first wartime step toward revitalizing and broadening the scope of education for postwar opportunities, Harvard University has contributed $60,000 from its corporation funds to finance a two-year study of general education in American high schools and colleges.

Announcement of this educational effort was made by Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Harvard Corporation, who said the funds would be placed at the disposal of a newly formed Harvard Committee on the Objectives of a General Education in a Free Society.

Indication of the importance attached to the study is seen in the fact that some members of the Committee have been relieved of all academic duties in order to devote their full time to its work.

James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard, described the plan as pointing to sweeping educational advances under which the average American, not merely "the small minority who attend our four-year colleges" will have greater cultural opportunities.

Eire Glue

Progress is reported by the Emergency Research Bureau of Eire in development of a special type of glue for producing photographs in newspapers by process engraving. The product is of a thick consistency and is used for coating sensitized plates. Fish provide the raw material.

Fourth Estate Lodge

Past Masters of Fourth Estate Lodge, A.F.&A.M., the Newspaper Lodge, are to fill the stations of the Lodge tonight during the conferring of the Third Degree at the Boston Masonic Temple, W. M. Dugald MacCallum, who was Master in 1932-33 and is now Secretary of the Lodge, is to preside in the East while his son is made a Master Mason. The Fellowcraft Degree is to be conferred before dinner. It is the last meeting before the summer adjournment. William B. Evans is presiding Worshipful Master.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
Tremont at Temple Place

The Gift Seeker

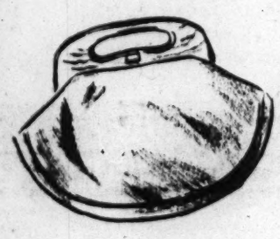
WILL ENJOY BROWSING AT STEARNS

Our street floor, in particular, offers happy hunting to those seeking gifts of charm. Jewelry, hand-bags, gloves, handkerchiefs, scarfs, stockings, stationery, men's neckties and a special section of gifts for the man in service, all beckon with interesting suggestions.

Colorful floral pins in enamel and marcasite, 8.50 *plus tax*

War ration purse, beige calf, multiple pockets and backstrap, 3.50

Cedar-wood frame bag with hand-loomed pastel and white wool, 7.50



R. H. STEARNS CO.
Tremont at Temple Place

Our Juvenile Shops

TREASURE-TROVE OF APPAREL GIFTS

For tots to teens, you'll find an abundance of gift ideas in our fifth floor children's shops. Gay cotton play clothes that are sturdy and washable for summer are especially appealing. All of Stearns high quality and superior workmanship.

Baby dress of snow-white batiste, 3.00
Little boy's pique sun suit, 1.65
Little girl's wool coat sweater, 3.00
Girl's cotton jersey, 1.75. *Shorts,* 2.75

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT STREET • BOSTON, MASS.

For Safe Storage Bring Your Furs to Lamson & Hubbard

Refreshing Summer Dresses

In "Sandswept" rayon crepes

Lamson & Hubbard presents an exciting dress collection in the cool, pastel fabric that's such a summer joy! Softly tailored, urban little dresses in one and 2 piece models. Sketched suit-dress in sand, or blue self trimmed Misses' sizes.

$14.95

Summer Store Hours 9:45 to 5:15
Wednesdays 9:45 to 8:30

Lamson & Hubbard
Boylston at Arlington Sts., Boston

Sketch slightly enlarged

Long's

JEWELS FOR HER GRADUATION

A jeweled ring to make her graduation day unforgettable. A diamond set in platinum and framed in diamonds $300. The same style with a glowing sapphire as the center stone $300. Another style showing an emerald framed in baguette and round diamonds $500. "Great occasion" rings for that young girl graduate who means so much to you.

Price includes tax

Charge and Budget 40 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

You've Got a Date with Filene's

Good food, no tipping in the restaurant!

Of course you'll meet here for luncheon—visitors to Boston always do that—and now you can come to dinner on Monday nights. You'll want a new haircut and wave for a charming up-do—better have that marvelous new cold wave. You have a date with our fashion shops—take back some really well-cut slacks to your home town. And gay gift ideas will catch your eye in the accessories shops as well as in the famous Gift Shop. THE WHOLE STORE IS AIR CONDITIONED, so come and spend the day!

Smart hair styling —and no tipping!

Get some non-rationed play shoes —they're smart!

We're aces at choosing well-cut slacks.

Gift ideas hail you from every corner.

WASHINGTON, SUMMER, HAWLEY AND FRANKLIN STREETS, BOSTON

Aviation Seen as Welder Of Community of Nations

Aviation's indispensable aid in fighting a global war will continue after the war to weld a community of nations closer than ever before, declared Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautic Association, today in addressing the Aeronautic Association of Boston.

Mr. Wilson, who is Aeronautic Director of the State of New Jersey and a founder of the Civil Air Patrol, in his talk at the Hotel Statler said, "Our world today is an indivisible world, and humanity is bound in an indivisible destiny. Aviation will become the plowshare for a new civilization. Just as military air power has created a global war, so will commercial air power create a community of nations.

"Few yet realize that aviation is the decisive power of empire which will retire civilization to the jungles, or mow the jungles down," he observed. "Such is the tide now in motion. The peoples of the United Nations are caught up together in a common devotion to the cause of human freedom.

"It is the level of moral progress which the leaders of the United Nations have not yet defined clearly as the objective of a postwar world. It must provide an equitable place for all who deserve equity. It must provide guards against any and all aggrandizement. It must fix the objective of statesmanship on the highest moral plane ever conceived by the family of nations.

"To the people deeply immersed in aviation experience, all of this appears vital. For 20 years we voiced our hopes and fears with none to heed," Mr. Wilson declared in urging greater international use of aviation for peace.

Fire Guards Urged

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis has asked air raid wardens who are not needed in their present organizations to transfer to the fire guards, a new unit formed to fight small fires caused by incendiary bombs. He said that "in many communities there is an excess of air-raid wardens" over the number necessary if other protection services are adequately staffed.

GIFTS
for all occasions
Wrist Watches and Jewelry Repaired
Cash for your Old Gold
Beads restrung 50c up
Arthur W. Fitt
JEWELER
26 West Street BOSTON Lib. 1486

"NU-ERA"
The Perfected Cold Wave
Absolutely Successful on all types of hair

SAFE COMFORTABLE CLOSE TO THE SCALP
A truly "natural" permanent performed by a master of permanent waving.
Albert
Your Hairdresser
Com. 6644 18 Newbury Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Gilchrist's
BOSTON

The "BOSTONIA" ALL ROUND COAT
with detachable quilted lining!
$29.95
A really beautiful coat classic, tailored with Bond Street impeccability. 100% all wool tweeds, welted seams, vent back. The coat itself is lined plus an easily detachable quilted lining . . wear it all year round, town or country. Misty heather, blue or brown, 12 to 20.
Coats, Second Floor

Waacs Know Their Harmony

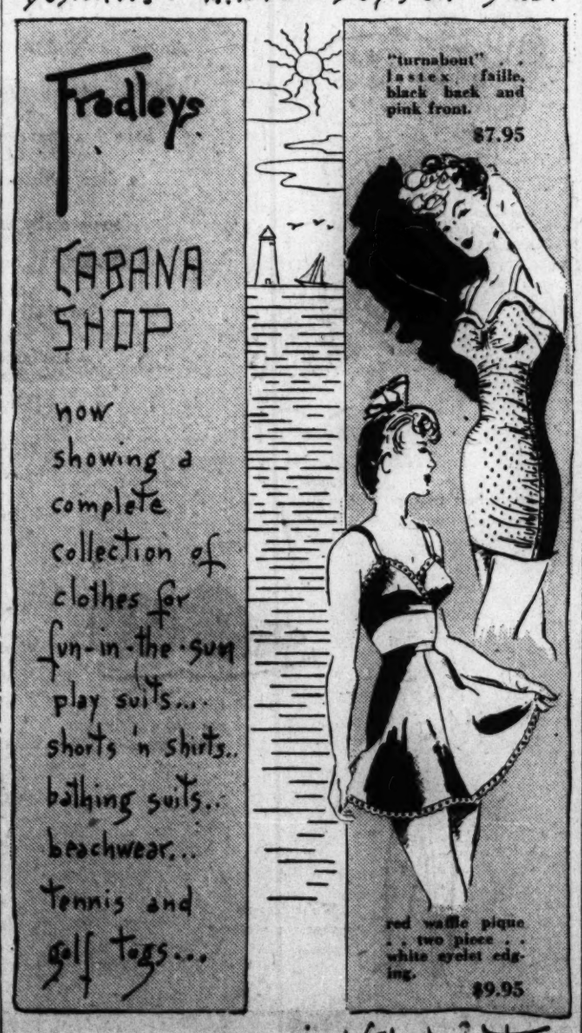
United States Army Signal Corps

Leads Band Now at Devens

Master Sergeant Mary T. Nelson is shown as drum majorette for the all-Waac band which has just arrived at Fort Devens. It includes talent for all types of music. She is the only woman ever to have led the 75-piece Army Band in Washington.

Gingham Dress with City Ways
$22.95
SIZES 14-40
Gay gingham all done up in its most dressable town airs. Wear it to the office, to luncheon, dinner and wherever you want to look poised, cool and well turned-out.
Red, Copen or Navy checks delightfully styled and deliciously trimmed with white embroidery and lace.
Other cottons from $4.95
Cora Chandler's
50 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Boston... ....350 Boylston Street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Roosevelt On Air Late In Afternoon

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt speaks before delegates of the United Nations Food Conference CBS-WEEI; BLUE-WHDH; NBC-WBZ; MBS-WNAC; WMEX, 5:15 p. m.

Guests on Information Please are Deems Taylor, composer and critic, and Marcia Davenport, author, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Raymond Clapper, who has been in Sweden for several weeks, is scheduled to speak tonight from London, MBS-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Questions on the draft status of those who are training for war jobs will be answered on Manpower, Ltd., by Dr. W. W. Charters, Director of Training for the War Manpower Commission, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents an original dramatization by Mignon Eberhart entitled "The Enemy Is Listening," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Roddy McDowall and Rita Johnson co-star in a radio adaptation of "My Friend Flicka," appearing in their original movie roles, with George Brent in the supporting role of Captain McLaughlin, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m. on the same station Screen Guild Players present Larraine Day, George Murphy, and Charles Coburn in "The Devil and Miss Jones."

Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra begins its summer season with individual arrangements of light and familiar music most frequently requested by radio listeners. Richard Crooks, tenor, will be guest soloist, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. At 9 p. m. on the same station, Robert Casadesus, pianist, will play the final movement of Saint-Saëns 'Fourth Piano Concerto, Chopin's posthumous valse; Granados' "Danza Espagnola: and Chabrier's Scherzo—Valse. Donald Voorhees' Orchestra will be heard in Thome's "Simple Aveu" and the Overture to Glinka's "Russlan and Ludmilla." Continuing on the same station, at 10 p. m., Josephine Antoine, soprano, will sing "Love's Old Sweet Song" and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, "Goin' to Heben." Percy Faith has selected the string section of his orchestra for the playing of his own arrangement of the Londonderry Air. The entire orchestra will play Galini's "La Sorella" and Van Housens "It's Always You." The chorus sings "My Heart Stood Still" and a medley from Friml's "The Vagabond King."

Today on Short Waves

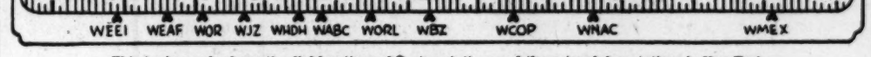
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Coldstream Guards Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—War Review: Oliver Stewart. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English.
London—7:30 p. m.—"To be a Farmer's Girl." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Action. A talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Norway's Independence	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:15	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Highway Patrol': drama	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast: Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": western dramatization	The First Reader	Mystery Hall: drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch.		John Barry, comments	Mystery Hall: drama	Clement Norton: talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	"The Better Half": quiz	"Drama Shop": Essays in Drama
8:45	music: Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz		Tom Slater, m. c.	
9:00	Theater: Roddy McDowall, Rita Johnson, George Brent, 'My Friend Flicka'	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Robert Casadesus, pianist; Voorhees' Or.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Shostakovitch's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra
9:15		U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm		News Service	
9:30		Bobby Sherwood's Orch	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board: guest panel	
9:45		Orchestra: Short Mystery	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"		Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Laraine Day, 'Devil & Miss Jones'	Maj. George F. Eliot,	Josephine Antoine; Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	Raymond Clapper, news.	News; Defense Talk
10:15		Gracie Fields, songs		Sports program	Musical program
10:30	Orden Nash; Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The World's Most Honored Music"	"Information Please": Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45				Musical Roundup	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:15	News; Eric Sevareid	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	'Manpower, Ltd.: speaker	Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra
11:30	Rideout; Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free: Inter-American Univ. of Air	Radio Newsreel: British news reports	Day's End: music
11:45		Stars in Revue			Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15	News; Home Town	News report	Dress Parade	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship Service
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Her Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; R. Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical 30s	"The Breakfast Club"	"Uncle Sam": OWI Prgrm	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Innocence Wold, food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Studio speaker
9:45	"Sing Song": trio	"The Breakfast Club"	Military band: News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Musical Highlights	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: songs; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America': sk.		
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Interviews	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, News	Kick-Coras
11:15	Second Husband		'Vic and Sade': sketch	M. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	House Party: variety show; orchestra	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch		News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	'Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	'Aunt Jenny": sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion Talk	"Curtain Time" with Margaret Porter
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster: news	
2:00	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Boston Red Cross: Studio orchestra; guest speaker	"Guiding Light"	Sports program	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"		Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News reports
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, News	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	South American Music	'Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
4:30	Civilian Defense	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Ice Cubes & Margaret"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:45		Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Len Salvo, organist	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast: Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	J. B. Kenedy, news	Alec Templeton: "Home"	Music for Modrns: Songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	"Rhumba Rhythm"	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Dance orchestra	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	American Melody Hour: songs; orch.	Adrian and Alice, songs. "You and the War"	Kay Ivers; Hum & Strum; Quartet; Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours" Fred Lang, news	Boston School Committee Deanna Durbin, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's "Lights Out"	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; interviews; orchestra	Music in Variety Valney Hurd, news	Studio Speaker Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:15		"Lum 'n' Abner"			
8:30	Al Jolson Show: guest; orch.; News	"Archie and company": comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Pass in Review: Army Show, Fort Meade, Md.	You Shall Have Music You Shall Have Music
8:45					
9:00	Burns and Allen; Whiteman's Orch	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter O'Keefe, conductor	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15		Famous Jury Trials		News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Herbert Hoover: Food	Russ Morgan's Orch	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick Carter": drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Herbert Hoover: Food	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly		Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense": drama	Maj. George F. Eliot	Bob Hope Variety Show	Network Sports	News; Defense talk
10:15	"Suspense": drama	Oracle Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Network Sports	Polish Information: dr.
10:30	Emanuel Celler	The World's Most Honored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II		Red Skelton and Co	Network Sports	Larry Clinton's Orch
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Coleman Hawkins's Or.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch
11:30	Invitation to Music	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: music
11:48	Jesus Maria Sanr's	Stars in Revue	"Music You Want"		Day's End: News

WPB Honored

Workers Get Emblem

Special lapel emblems, distinctive as a badge of service, have been given to 386 workers in the regional War Production Board in Boston. They were awarded by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and presented by New England Director Walter H. Wheeler, Jr.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 8

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; Drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Dyana Gayle, songs.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:45 p. m.—Norway's Independence Day.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton; News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Zeb Carver's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
5:15 p. m.—President Roosevelt.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets"; Songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Mystery Hall"; drama.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Mediation Board"; Advice.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Sports Interviews.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—"Our Morale"—Dean Pardue.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carlos Molina's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, June 8

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Former Stars in Baseball To Shine in Musical Show

"Rabbit" Maranville, former shortstop of the Boston Braves, and "Shanty" Hogan, catcher with the old Boston Nationals, are in the limelight again—and this time behind the footlights. They are in the cast of "Let's Go!", the musical show being produced by workers as the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipbuilding Corporation. In private life, both are riggers at the yard.

The show, plans for which have been in preparation since the beginning of March, will be presented in Quincy High School Auditorium June 24, 25, and 26. All three performances are open to the public, and the tickets will be placed on sale in Quincy and Boston at places which will be announced later. In the meantime, anyone wanting to attend may write to the shipyard for tickets.

The cast includes office boys and managers. The male lead is E. P. Crooker, Jr., former Vice-President of Batchelder & Snyder Company, Inc., and now manager of the commissaries at both the Bethlehem yards. The tenor singing lead is Herbert Kneiper, a ship fitter, who before the war sang Gilbert and Sullivan leads on the New York stage.

One of the company nurses, Lily Magnuson, sings the soprano lead, Al Tompkins, whom the public used to know as the "Masked Tenor" of radio, also has a prominent singing part. He works in the Materials Control Department, Robert Pike, who sings the baritone part, is a welder; while the orchestra leader, Giovanni Pompeo, works in the electrical department.

Joseph A. Conway, an executive at the Hingham yard, wrote the lyrics. The music was composed severally by Mert Adams, Molly Porrazzo, Martin Waters, and Jean Goldberg. Donald Crisp and William Gately are handling the scenery and stage direction.

The cast of more than 60 is rehearsing daily under the direction of Irving Stanley of Boston.

Sharp to Explain Revolt in Argentina

The meaning of the revolution in Argentina will be discussed on the air by Roland Hall Sharp, Latin-American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor, tomorrow at 8:15 p. m. on Station WNAC, key station of the Yankee Network, and its affiliated FM stations. Mr. Sharp will appear at that time together with Volney Hurd, Radio News Commentator of The Christian Science Monitor, as one of the guest correspondents which are being brought to the microphone at suitable times on The Christian Science Monitor's regular thrice-weekly news program.

Mr. Sharp is intimately familiar with the Argentine situation, having made tours through the Latin American area at regular intervals since his first 20,000-mile trip by air in 1938, and has attended the Inter-American conferences at which the policy of the Americas has been set. Before specializing in this field, he traveled and worked extensively in Europe and the Orient, taking a doctorate at the University of Geneva and the Graduate Institute of International Studies. He followed the story of Japanese aggression in China from the League of Nations sessions on this critical subject to China, Japan and Manchuria where he studied Japanese aggression at first hand.

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N. E. Apple Crop to Need At Least 32,000 Extra Help

If New England is to get in its 1943 apple crop farmers will need at least one extra person an acre for each of the 32,000 acres of apple orchards during the 10-day harvest season, John Chandler, President of the New York and New England Apple Institute, said today in a statement issued through the New England Council.

While this year's crop will fall short of the 8,000,000-bushel bumper crop of 1942, scarcity of experienced labor and extra pickers is most likely to limit the supply of apples, he pointed out. The 1943 crop will run to about 6,000,000 bushels or near normal, he said.

"Apple growers, like all other farmers, are operating under handicaps imposed by the war," the statement continued. "There is a great shortage in new equipment, packages and labor, and in the case of apple growers, the labor shortage is the greatest of these.

"Most growers are getting along by patching up their old machinery. The government is assisting by placing gasoline for farmers on the same footing as for the army. Therefore, it would seem that, unless the shortage of gasoline becomes so acute that none is available for farm machinery, the 1943 apple crop will not be curtailed for lack of machinery and gasoline to operate it.

Less Apple Boxes

"Since there is not enough lumber being produced in the United States to provide for essential needs, and since most of the box lumber is needed for crating ammunition, planes, guns, and other supplies for our armies abroad, there will not be nearly as many new apple boxes as is normally required to pack the crop. After last year's experience, when thousands of bushels of apples stayed in piles on the ground because growers could not get boxes to sell or store them, most growers have been assembling and storing away both new and secondhand containers for the 1943 crop.

"The scarcity of experienced labor, and of the great numbers of extra people needed for harvesting, is the item most likely to limit the supply of apples this coming season. Apply growers will probably be able to care for their trees and grow a crop of apples. Since agriculture has been officially recognized as an essential war industry, there has been a steady trickle of agricultural labor back to the farms from the better paying factory war jobs and from nonessential employment, but where the great armies of men who normally work in the orchards in the Fall will come from is quite another question. The Government estimated that seven million bushels of applies rotted on the ground last year for want of pickers, truckers and warehouse men."

Happy Day for Wallaces

Associated Press

Daughter Graduates—Vice-President Is Speaker

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, speaker at Commencement exercises of Connecticut College for Women yesterday, is shown with his daughter Jean, who received her degree at the New London exercises.

'Fighting First' From Devens Is Likely Invasion Vanguard

AYER, Mass., June 7 (AP)—One of America's most glory-covered infantry divisions—the "Fighting First"—will be in the forefront when and if an invasion spearhead is aimed from North Africa against Europe's softer under side.

"The first team is in the game now. We'll show them something." So said Maj. Gen. "Terrible Terry" Allen, commander of the "Fighting First," when his boys attacked as a unit in Tunisia and promptly cracked the Afrika Korps at El Guetar—just 25 years, incidentally, after the "Fighting First" of World War I broke the boche at Cantigny and went on from there. And the War Department, in a formal report on the division's star-spangled work in North Africa, added:

"At this time the division consists of troops seasoned as well as any in our Army. Like the old First Division [one of the outstanding divisions of World War I], their losses in officers and men have been heavy and will probably continue to be so."

These statements are only two of the reasons why the citizens of Ayer figure that the "Fighting First" may lead the way into Europe. Among other things, Ayer is the nearest town to vast Fort Devens, where the men recruited into the First Division were whipped from green hands into hardened fighters. One Ayer resident phrased it this way:

"These are the boys who used to practice in our back pasture, who used to bridge the stream in the meadow and, yes, sometimes appropriate the apples in the orchard. We have seen what kind of men they are."

The "Fighting First" could not be called a New England division. Its men have been drawn from all parts of the country. But this part of Massachusetts definitely feels a kinship because of frequent association during the more than a year that the boys with the red figure one on their left shoulders were in training here.

It was the consensus here as well as among Army men generally that few outfits could boast of a higher espirit de corps. It was apparent in the demeanor of the men, the way they maneuvered, the way they wore their uniforms and the pride with which they exhibited the braided cord looped over their left shoulders—the fouraguerre, signifying the division's decoration by the French in the last war.

Nor was the War Department fooling when it labeled these men as "troops seasoned as well as any in our Army." During the long months of training at Fort Devens the division earned a record for trying anything once—and many of the things worked so well they have become established practice.

The first antitank battalion was formed in the division. Two thousand of the men took special courses as ski troops. The outfit as a whole learned to cross streams on improvised rafts, ferry huge trucks wrapped in canvas, and developed a system of rear observation posts to combat paratroops and armored infiltration. Speedy evacuation of wounded was perfected by the use of jeeps for litter bearing.

Then the division moved from Devens and concentrated strictly on invasion training. The men spent months piling on and off transports and assaulting beaches from Buzzards Bay on Cape Cod to New River, N. C., and on to Puerto Rico. They lived for weeks at a time on canned C rations, and long before North Africa, grizzled Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, then commanding, said:

"The First is ready for anything."

The division was noted, too, for what General Cubbison called its "walking colonels . . . They're always up with their men."

Wallace Holds German Youth A Key in Peace

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 7 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace believes that "in the prevention of World War III . . . much will depend on just how we handle the German youth immediately following this war."

The defeat of Germany must be complete this time, Mr. Wallace said yesterday, but in the framing of a world peace the co-operation of the Axis youth must be sought, "especially the German youth."

The Vice-President spoke at graduation exercises of the Connecticut College for women and grinned like a proud daddy when his daughter, Jean, a member of the class, received her degree.

Warning against a repetition of "the mistakes made by the Allies after World War I," Mr. Wallace asserted: ". . . we must not again fail the German young people who, in the depth of their material hunger and misery, will have a great philosophic and spiritual hunger."

The Allies "provided no incentive for education in democratic traditions," after the last war, he said, and so German youth "fell into the hands of retired Army generals, monarchist professors and politicians."

Thus, he said, "the way was prepared for Hitler and Goebbels to return German education to the teaching of racial superiority, war and death."

N. E. Men Wounded in Africa

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The names of 26 New Englanders are included in a list of 384 United States soldiers announced by the War Department yesterday as wounded in action in the North African area.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

Aubrey, Sergeant Kenneth L.—Mrs. Helen D. Aubrey, wife, Hamden.
Cohen, Private Arthur—Mrs. Bertha Cohen, mother, Bridgeport.
Kaschak, Technician Fourth Grade William J.—Miss Mary Kaschak, sister, Watertown.
Nelson, Private Stanley W.—Mrs. Marie Nelson, mother, Portland.
Salvi, Private Mario A.—Mrs. Margaret Salvi, mother, Waterbury.

Maine

King, Private Archie R.—Mrs. Conrad Brouillard, aunt, Saco.
Reynolds, Private Ralph H.—Mrs. Della F. Reynolds, mother, Brooks.
Smith, Private Roy A.—Roy A. Smith, father, Belfast.
Turner, Private Raymond O.—George D. Turner, father, Washington.

Massachusetts

Collins, Corporal Levi E.—Mrs. Celia B. Collins, wife, Worcester.
Fernstrom, Capt. Raymond G. I.—Mrs. Mabel L. Fernstrom, wife, Sharon.
Foster, Private Douglas J.—Mrs. Ann Foster, wife, Charlestown.
Geyer, Capt. Walter R.—Mrs. Anna H. Geyer, mother, Hyde Park.
McClellan, Private Albert F.—Mrs. Lucy McClellan, mother, Somerville.
Oles, Private First Class Edward K.—Mrs. Edith L. Walsh, sister, Roxbury.
Parsons, Private George H.—Mrs. Eliza Parsons, mother, Everett.
Peters, Corporal Edward R.—Mrs. Edward R. Peters, wife, Gardner.
Peterson, Private Walter F.—Mrs. Esther M. Peterson, mother, Worcester.
Ricciardone, Sergeant Joseph J.—Mrs. Pasquoline Ricciardone, mother, Malden.
Roache, Private First Class Thomas—Mrs. Thomas Roache, grandmother, Uxbridge.
Sempolinski, Private Raymond J.—Mrs. Barbera Sempolinski, mother, Cambridge.
Shaughnessy, Second Lieut. John J.—Mrs. Edward J. Shaughnessy, mother, Lowell.
Thornburn, Private John T., Jr.—Mrs. Ellen Thornburn, mother, Jamaica Plain.
Wallace, Private First Class Jesse J.—Miss Bernice W. Crossman, half sister, Springfield.

New Hampshire

Smith, First Lieut. Edwin K., Jr.—Mrs. Virginia C. Smith, mother, Durham.

Rhode Island

Sisson, Private First Class Charles H.—Mrs. Irene Y. Sisson, wife, Westerly.

Pappas Heads Group In War Savings Work

Appointment of Thomas A. Pappas, President of the Thomas C. Pappas Company, Inc., as Chairman of the Foreign Language Group of the Massachusetts War Savings Staff, has been announced by Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator.

He will serve as a dollar-a-year man. Member of the Boston Port Authority and of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Relief Fund, Mr. Pappas has served as Regional Director of the Greek War Relief Association since entrance of Greece into the war.

Hodgman to Head Beaver Day School

Crosby Hodgman, since 1930 Assistant Headmaster of the Chicago Latin School for Boys, has been appointed to the position of Headmaster of Beaver Country Day School, the Trustees of the school announced recently.

In coming to the Beaver School Mr. Hodgman will be returning to New England. He is a native of Maine and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1925. He succeeds Eugene R. Smith, Headmaster since the Beaver school's founding in 1921. Mr. Smith will retire on July 1.

Bridge Tolls to Newport Held Excessive

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Terming toll charges on the Mount Hope bridge which connects Portsmouth and Newport, R. I., with the mainland, "excessive," a congressional subcommittee today recommended an immediate reduction.

In lieu of an agreement reducing the charges to a weekly rate of $2 per passenger car, the committee, which has been investigating congestion in the critical war production areas, recommended that the government take over the bridge by condemnation proceedings.

"As a result of these tolls men are compelled to travel from Providence by way of Fall River to reach their jobs, adding approximately 20 miles to the traveling distance, and adding at least 45 minutes in the time consumed in making the trip," the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee reported.

Recommendations to alleviate the transportation problems, in addition to reduction of the toll bridge charges, included:

Immediately re-establish railroad transportation between Newport and Fall River and Providence; also re-establish railroad transportation between Quonset Naval Air Station and Providence.

Twenty buses should be added to Newport fleet of the Short Line Company. The quality of the bus equipment should be improved.

Maintain the supply of gasoline and tires to insure continuance of the automobile "share-a-ride" program of war workers and service men in this area.

Federal funds should be made available for the repair and maintenance of city streets that have been damaged by heavy military traffic.

Recommendations for housing problems included:

Initiation of programs to provide additional housing facilities for civilian and naval personnel assigned to duty in Newport; erect special dormitories for women with all practicable speed; direct particular attention to providing adequate housing and recreation facilities for Negro enlisted personnel and civilians engaged in war work; construct community facilities, especially stores and recreation facilities, in all housing projects; and repair streets in these areas; return of control over the anchorage housing project from the Federal Public Housing Administration to the Commandant of the Newport Naval Operating Base.

The report also recommended:

Additional housing for naval personnel and war workers in the Quonset-Davisville area.

The Office of Price Administration should investigate rents in the Newport and Quonset-Davisville area and "make equitable adjustments."

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Sweaters—Bathing Suits
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Arrow Handkerchiefs
Holeproof Sox
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Pajamas—Robes
Slacks

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QUIET DIGNITY in business patterns as well as lively patterns and tones for outdoor activities . . . It's the light touch that makes smart sense. Practical because it's crush-resistant, press retaining, durable. A sleek crispness that will not wilt with hard wear or hot weather.

SO WITH FEWER CRUISES, motor trips and sorties into the country — there'll be bigger doings in the city, no matter what the vagaries of the weather . . . all of which suggests — durable, stand-up Tropical Worsteds in Suits . . .

2 Piece Suits $40 to $60
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MANY LONG DISTANCE CALLS go through about as fast as ever.

But sometimes there's an extra-heavy rush on certain circuits . . . especially between the war-busy places in New England and other parts of the country.

Whenever that happens, the operator will ask you to limit your Long Distance calls to five minutes.

The idea is to give everybody a fair share of the wires. That gets to be more and more important every day.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

East Seeks Equal Share of Gasoline

While the gasoline drought remained as severe as ever in New England, Eastern States Senators and Representatives went to work in the nation's Capital to secure for this area equal treatment with the rest of the country.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts wrote Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes demanding that restrictions be placed on use of gasoline throughout the country so that more of the available tank trucks can be allocated to the East.

Coal Prospects

"I am advised," Senator Lodge wrote, "that there are hundreds of thousands of tank trucks in this country which are used throughout the United States to make local deliveries. It seems self-evident that if the rationing applied to the Eastern states were applied to the rest of the country, there would be a much smaller need for tank trucks in that part of the United States not now severely rationed."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City made public a letter from Mr. Ickes stating that "the fuel oil situation is most critical and requires that conversions to available substitute fuels continue to be pressed."

As to the supply of coal, Mr. Ickes' wrote, "there is and will be a sufficient supply of bituminous coal for both industrial and domestic users." Regarding anthracite, however, he declared it possible there would be less available this winter than last. The Bureau of Mines, he said, would inform the public that bituminous could substitute for the hard coal "most satisfactorily." He revealed also that "a definite anthracite stock piling program, restricting excess deliveries, will be announced in the near future."

At a meeting during the week end Northeastern congressmen adopted a five-point program which, if adopted, they hoped, would alleviate the gasoline shortage here. Presented by Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R), of New Jersey, the program provides:

1. That the administration of every phase of the petroleum problem, including rationing, price fixing and transportation, be placed under the jurisdiction of the Office of Petroleum Administrator.

2. That, "in view of the fact the coupon system of gas rationing has proven entirely inadequate and has contributed to development of a huge 'black market,'" consideration be given the possibility of rationing on the basis of dealer quotas.

3. That the Baruch Committee, which made a study of the nation's rubber situation, be requested to make a similar study of petroleum problems.

4. That the supply in Northeast areas be increased by "more equitable distribution," particularly by diversion of 200,000 additional barrels daily from the Midwest to the Eastern Seaboard.

5. That water, pipeline and other transportation facilities be more effectively utilized.

Brewster Plea

Representative Hartley declared it was time the Eastern Seaboard states ceased to be "kicked around."

Meanwhile, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine took up the cudgels for his State in a plea to Mr. Ickes to increase summer shipments of coal, especially anthracite, to New England against the coming winter's needs.

"Transportation conditions," he declared, "should be freer, permitting coal dealers to stock up so as to prevent any critical shortage of delivery the same as occurred during the strike period last year and at certain subsequent intervals."

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, told the Northeastern congressmen that the gasoline shortage had been caused by lack of co-ordination among the war agencies and that only a mass protest could get relief for the East.

Charles S. Fuller

Charles Sumner Fuller, who passed on at his home in Cambridge, yesterday, was President of the Boston Baptist Bethel City Mission Society.

He graduated from Philips Exeter Academy in 1892 and from Harvard in 1896. A native of Cambridge, he served as superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church there for a number of years. He also served as deacon, trustee, and chairman of the finance committee.

Mr. Fuller was director of the Chinese Mission of New England, Director of the Baptist Home, and on the Board of the Baptist Hospital.

Dinner to Honor Army Engineer

United States Army Signal Corps

Committee in Charge of Reception

The New England construction industry will give a dinner and reception to honor Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, assistant to the Chief of Engineers and recruits for the Army Engineering Corps, at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on June 18. On the following Saturday and Sunday the "Fighting Engineers" will celebrate their 168th anniversary on Boston Common. Left to right, members of the Executive Committee in charge of the dinner are: Ernest W. MacMullin, Murray Weiss, William Nye, Chairman; Col. G. W. Gillette, Division Engineer; Henry R. Shepley, Joseph Maney, and James Fitzgerald.

Sermons Given in Pulpits Of the Greater Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered from pulpits in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Harold John Ockenga at the Park Street Church, Boston, (Congregational):

"The next says, 'To each one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ.' Each and every one receives a gift. This declares an individual reception thereof.

"Grace is given to every Christian to serve the Lord according to the measure of his gift. That is, according to the measure of his faith, as Paul declares in Romans. God has given faith to do a certain work. No doubt He has called us to that work and will provide the gift thereto. Obedience to the Spirit reveals one's particular gift."

The Rev. Walton E. Cole at the Second Church, Boston, (Unitarian):

"Our reaction to requisite rationing and needed restrictions and unavoidable personal frustrations in wartime is a test of our maturity. While there are some people who treat storekeepers and salespeople as though they were Axis criminals responsible for our altered way of life, most Americans on the home-front prove that they can take things in their stride. . . .

"Most Americans are proving their resourcefulness. I am convinced that the majority of our people, far from having grown soft, reveal a courage that can take this crisis in the traditional American way."

The Rev. Arlan Baillie at the Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, (Congregational):

"Not all the good results of the current victory gardens will be measured in terms of vegetables produced. City people are going to learn to appreciate more the life of the farmer . . . they're going to learn some of the lessons of patience and trust that he has.

"We can all afford to learn some of these: How man everywhere builds on what he cannot fully understand; how practical and common sense needs come first; and how to trust God's providence through the power of nature. The Master taught that the kingdom would come only through wise planting, careful cultivating, and timely harvesting. Back of it all was the confident faith that it is God the Father 'who giveth the increase.'"

The Rev. Dr. Stanley B. Vandersall, General Secretary of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, at exercises commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor Society in First Congregational Church, Revere:

"Christian young people of today have far greater responsibilities than had those of a generation or more ago.

"All the basic obligations remain, such as outspoken confession of Christ, the development of Christian character, fidelity in Christian practices, and loyalty to the church; but to them are added today widespread responsibilities of brotherhood, concern over inequalities and injustices so prevalent around the world, and sacrifice making possible establishment of peace based upon the eternal principles of love and righteousness."

Christian Science Services

"God the Only Cause and Creator" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon read yesterday in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in its branches throughout the world.

Since the Bible declares that God created everything and called it good, the Lesson-Sermon adopted, in readings from the Bible and from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the theme of ever-present good in which wars, strikes, and the like have no real place. "Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." (Eccl. 3:14.)

Correlative readings declared that "Mind is the grand creator, and there can be no power except that which is derived from Mind. If Mind was first chronologically, is first potentially, and must be first eternally, then give to Mind the glory, honor, dominion, and power everlastingly due its holy name." (Science and Health, p. 143:26-31.)

Airlines' Move Marks Service Of 16 Years

In applying to the Civil Aeronautics Board for the right to serve nine additional large-city districts in New England, American Airlines, Inc., pointed out that since the company's first flight between Boston and New York in 1927, fares have been reduced from $34.85 to the present $11.95.

It is proposed by the Airlines to add Waterbury, Bristol, New Britain, in Connecticut; Attleboro, Brockton, Taunton, Fall River, and New Bedford, in Massachusetts.

By reducing the number of stops between principal New England cities, elapsed flight time would be substantially shortened in reaching all cities on the airline's nation-wide system. And the additional cities mentioned would be connected by air with all the important cities in the country and Canada, it was said.

Reference was made by the company in its appeal for increased service that this year marked the end of 16 years of service in New England.

The company also pointed out that it is today operating 10 regular daily flights between New York and Boston with Hartford and Springfield as intermediate stops, despite the loss of almost half of its prewar fleet to the nation's wartime effort.

Conference Called For Discussion Of N. E. Air Transport

A meeting to consider air transport in New England after war has been called by the Aviation Committee of the New England Council for Thursday.

Secretaries of Chambers of Commerce in this area, local aviation committees, airport managers, State aviation officials, State and regional development and planning officials, and members of trade and industrial associations in New England have been invited.

J. Burleigh Cheney, Chairman of the Committee, believes the meeting will clarify what New England may expect after the war in the fields of passenger, mail, and freight and express air services.

Charles I. Stanton, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration at Washington, will speak on "Aviation in the Post-War Years." Other speakers will include John F. Budd, editor and publisher of "Air Transportation"; Harold Crary, of the United Airlines; Charles B. Donaldson, Director of Airports in the CAA; and William V. Brown, of the Railway Mail Service in the Boston Post Office.

More Navy Slang

A "sea lawyer" in Navy slang is a person who argues the precise meaning of Navy regulations.

Women 'Doing Man's Job' In So. Portland Shipyard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7 — For every nine men working in the yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine, there is one woman, who, in many cases, is "doing a man's job," the War Manpower Commission said today. Ten per cent of the more than 26,000 workers in the yards are women. Many of them are in the offices, but most of them are on work that puts callouses on the hands.

Among them are riveters and welders but many of the huskier ones are on jobs that call for the brawn it was once taken for granted only the male could provide. Before the end of the year the management expects to have on its pay roll many more women. Even now many women are among the "job instructors"—and men as well as women are sent to them for guidance.

In a survey showing the expanding picture of a successful in-plant training program in the South Portland yards, it is stated that all new employees are assigned to the training center for a short period to acquaint them with the industry and to inform them of what is expected of a shipyard worker. There is no sex segregation either during training or on the job.

Selected workmen from production departments, if found qualified, are given a ten-hour job-instructor training course. The company is in need of 2,000 job instructors in the yards and the survey shows it now has fewer than 1,000.

Professional men and women, lawyers, teachers, news writers, automobile and tire salesmen, guides and resort operators, are among the workers in the yards, attracted by the high rates of pay and because many of their former occupations have been suspended for the duration. One woman burner working for the company has three college degrees. She is 52 years old. She took the job for patriotic reasons and likes the work.

Maritime Jobs Waiting for Men

Men between 18 and 35 are wanted by the United States Maritime Service to train for deck, engine, steward, radio, and ship's clerk-typist departments aboard America's Victory Fleet, it was announced recently by Ensign Ralph J. Meyers of the Boston office of the Maritime Service.

Following five weeks' preliminary training as Apprentice Seamen at $50 a month with food, clothing and quarters furnished free, enrollees will be given aptitude tests to determine eligibility for the various branches of service and assigned in accordance with their ability.

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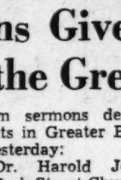

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C. Flaming blue zircon surrounded with white zircons. 59.50
D. Stunning identification bracelet of 10K gold with fancy link chain. A useful gift. 15.00
E. What girl doesn't love bowknot ear clips? 10K gold. 17.50
F. To cherish for a lifetime—10K yellow gold cross on chain. 10.00
G. A 14K gold tie holder will be a pleasing gift. 10.00
H. A "coming of age" gift, man's onyx ring in massive 10K gold mounting. 19.75

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Directors Name Members Of Board of Lectureship

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced the membership of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the ensuing year, including 19 reappointments and two new members, Will B. Davis, C. S., of Chicago, and Herschel P. Nunn, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore.

At the same time, the Directors announced the reappointment of two lecturers to serve only in Australia and New Zealand, and of one reappointment and one new appointment for lecturers serving in Great Britain and Ireland. The new appointee is Robert Ramsey, C. S. B., of Glasgow, Scotland.

The full list of 21 regular members of the Board of Lectureship follows:

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., San Francisco, California.
Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., Seatle, Washington.
Harry C Browne, C. S., Boston, Massachusetts.
Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., San Jose, California.
Will B. Davis, C. S., Chicago, Illinois.
Dr. Hendrick J. de Lange, C. S. B., New York City.
Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., London, England.
Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., Chicago, Illinois.
Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., Columbus, Ohio.
Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., Los Angeles, California.
William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., Detroit, Michigan.
Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., New York City.
Earl McCloud, C. S. B., San Antonio, Texas.
Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., Chicago, Illinois.
Herschel P. Nunn, C. S. B., Portland, Oregon.
Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.
Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., San Francisco, California.
Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., New York City.
James G. Rowell, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.

Herschel P. Nunn, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore., was born in Minneapolis, Minn. He received his education in the public schools of Seattle, Wash., and studied for two years at the University of Washington. Early in his business experience, he engaged in advertising and selling, and he served as the Portland, Ore., Advertising Representative of The Christian Science Monitor from 1922 to 1938.

Mr. Nunn became interested in Christian Science in 1908, during his first year in college. He united in membership with First Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland, in 1915, and became a charter member of Sixth Church, Portland, in 1917. His membership in The Mother Church dates from 1914.

During World War I, Mr. Nunn served in the Camouflage Section of the 116th Engineers, 41st Division, spending 16 months overseas, with the rank, Master Engineer, j. g.

He received primary class instruction in 1917, and entered the public practice of Christian Science in 1921. He has served as First Reader, a member of the Executive Board, and its Chairman, and Sunday school teacher, in Sixth Church, Portland.

In 1937, Mr. Nunn attended the Normal Class in the Board of Education, and since that time has been an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

Will B. Davis, C. S., of Chicago, Ill., attended the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and New York, and completed his academic education at New York University.

He started in the advertising business at once and for many years represented the Literary Digest.

In 1916, he became interested in Christian Science through the healing of a member of his family. This was followed by his own healing of a stubborn physical difficulty through Christian Science treatment. In 1925 he joined the branch church in Wilmette, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, and a year later became a member of The Mother Church, soon thereafter receiving primary class instruction.

He has served First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wilmette, Ill., in many capacities, including First Reader, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Sunday School Superintendent.

Shortly after joining the branch church he became Western Sales Manager of the Literary Digest and continued in this position until he resigned in 1931 to devote his entire time to the practice of Christian Science.

The following have been elected members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, to serve only in the countries named:

Great Britain and Ireland

Eric W. Carr, C. S. B., London, England.

Robert Ramsey, C. S. B., Glasgow, Scotland.

Australia and New Zealand

Mrs. Aimée Holdship, C. S. B., Sydney, New South Wales.

George W. Martin, C. S. B., Melbourne, Victoria.

Mr. Carr has served the churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland since 1940, and Mrs. Holdship and Mr. Martin have served in Australia and New Zealand since July, 1942.

These appointments were made to meet the emergency arising from the war, which has occasioned difficulty in transportation to and from these parts of the world, and are for temporary service.

Robert Ramsey, C. S. B., of Glasgow, received his early education at Glasgow Academy. He graduated from Glasgow University (M. B. Ch. B.) and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, of Glasgow. For a number of years Mr. Ramsey served as a physician and surgeon. While practicing in Glasgow one of his patients was healed of what he considered to be an incurable condition, and ascribed his healing to Christian Science. Mr. Ramsey obtained a copy of the Christian Science textbook to learn what had brought about the healing. About this time, he himself lost the sight of one of his eyes, and when the medical profession seemed unable to help him, he turned to Christian Science and his sight became normal. He soon gave up the practice of medicine, and began to apply the teachings of Christian Science for others, and was able to demonstrate its efficacy.

In 1913, Mr. Ramsey became a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Glasgow, which church he has served as Second Reader, a member and Chairman of its Executive Board, and President of the Church. He served as Committee on Publication for Lanarkshire, Scot., in 1919-1920, and again from 1924-1936. He became a member of The Mother Church in 1913.

Mr. Ramsey was a pupil in the Normal Class of the Board of Education in 1934, and since that time has been an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

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At Shreve's, you'll find an array of the choicest solitaires. And in making your selection here, one of our three certified gemologists will be glad to advise and assist you.—Other Shreve solitaires are priced from $50 upwards—all prices include the Federal tax. Drawings slightly enlarged.

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So casual and carefree, this deftly styled, medium-length hair done with that feeling for becomingness so characteristic of the Elizabeth Arden hair staff. A top-to-toe study of your face, figure, and hair before your hair is styled... achieves a perfectly right-for-you coiffure. Ring Plaza 3-5846 to discuss your hair problems.

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Peaceful Revolution in Costa Rica

Popular Uprising Prevented Government Manipulation of Election

Looking up Avenida Central from Diario de Costa Rica Building, May 15, 1943. The Camara, building housing the legislative body, is one block from this corner, down the Avenida Central.

Electoral 'Grab' Upset in Costa Rica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — This small Central American country has just convincingly proved again the strength of its democracy by an orderly popular uprising that lasted three days and compelled the Congress to abandon a repressive electoral bill.

The bill would have empowered the Costa Rican Congress to count all votes in future elections. This was called "The Reform" by its sponsors. The established practice has been to count votes at polling places with representatives of each party present.

As soon as the public knew of the "Reform" maneuver, a stir could be felt throughout the city. Costa Ricans are deeply democratic. They watch against any infringement of their self-government.

Speakers for the opposition to the bill called it a device to enable Teodoro Picado, a leader of the Republicanos, to succeed President Calderon Guardia in elections next February. The President is also a Republicano.

What followed amounted to a peaceful revolution. People marched around the House of Congress shouting "Down with the Reform." They jammed the street in front of the Diario de Costa Rica, the country's most liberal newspaper, clamored around the President's House at night and carried banners which proclaimed that another Nov. 7, 1889, was at hand. On that historic day a popular uprising prevented the Government from manipulating the election so that the popular candidate would be defeated.

Nov. 7, 1889, however, was a turbulent day. May 15, 1943, was peaceful. Youthful orators railed that Costa Rica, the first American nation to declare war on the Axis powers, was now threatened with totalitarianism at home. Police broke up some of the gatherings with drawn sabers but no blood was shed. Costa Rica maintained its rank of the foremost Central American democracy.

The Constitution forbids a President to succeed himself, although he may be re-elected after an intervening four-year term. The Constitution also grants to Congress final authority in all electoral matters, and it was upon these grounds that the bill was based. The electorate of Costa Rica, however, is too vigilant and well-informed to be easily fooled. People realized that an unscrupulous majority in Congress could find it easy to see that only the "right" votes were counted.

The legislative body of Costa Rica is a unilateral house, called the Camara, composed of 46 Deputies. So completely is this Chamber controlled by the Republicano majority that the "Reform" passed the first two debates with few dissenting votes, and this in the face of rising popular opposition. Señor Picado, President of the Camara, withdrew the bill before the third and final debate.

When this word reached the street, grim expressions became wreathed with smiles.

"Today, I am proud to be a Costa Rican," not a few of the demonstrators said to this observer. They had reason for pride. The history of Latin America has been that democracy has generally been an interlude in a long procession of dictatorships. Costa Rica has again proved itself to be a shining exception.

Costa Rica, a country that long has had more school teachers than soldiers, and the best school system between the Rio Grande and Uruguay, has such a high level of intelligence that even the man in the street clearly understood the issue involved in the Reform Bill.

Politics in Costa Rica cannot be viewed indifferently by the United States. The country is close to the Panama Canal. West and north of the Republic of Panama, a part of Costa Rica is further south than the canal itself, flanking it to the west, such as the region around Golfito. The bonds of sentiment between the two nations are also strong. At 11 a. m. in the morning of Dec. 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, Costa Rica declared war on Japan, Germany, and Italy.

U. S. Backs Loyal Aliens In War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Loyal aliens should be employed in the war effort, and to refuse to employ them is contrary to national policy.

That is the formal announcement made today by the War, Navy, and Justice Departments and the Maritime Commission in a joint statement.

The statement is intended to settle once and for all a debated question that has become of increasing importance with the growing labor shortage. It is accompanied by publication of simplified procedure whereby holders of Government airplane and similar contracts may obtain permission to hire aliens within two weeks or less.

Government contractors may employ aliens as freely as citizens on all other than airplane and so-called "classified" contracts, the report says.

Furthermore the statement emphasizes that an employer is not subject to penalty resulting from loss or damage if he has obtained, in good faith, the permission of the Government department involved before permitting an alien to have access to the work, plans, or trial under aeronautical or classified contracts.

Soldiers Demand Strike Punishment

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 5 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes, American-soldier newspaper, in its North African edition published today a survey of comments of United States troops on the strikes back home, especially the coal-mine walkout. (The survey obviously was conducted before it was known that the mine union had ordered strikers back to work on June 7.)

"Almost 90 per cent of the men urged drastic Government action against strike leaders as well as against the strikers themselves," the Army newspaper said.

The Stars and Stripes said its staff writers conducted a "great many personal interviews" in which the question was asked: "What do you think of the coal strike?" Besides this, hundreds of unsolicited letters were sent to the newspaper office by soldiers.

"Fully 70 per cent declared the strikers should be inducted into the Army and returned to work on 'C' Army Rations," the front-page article said.

"A substantial minority expressed concern that the people back home still don't realize that the war is going on. None of the soldiers had any use whatever for John L. Lewis.

"Almost without exception the soldiers offered to change places with the strikers."

Join the Army That Is Warring On Vivisection

Every new member strengthens the organization in its all-out battle to conquer the cruelties of surgical and drug experiments on helpless animals. Will you enlist TODAY?

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Associate Membership $1
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Includes subscription to our monthly magazine.

Send FREE literature ..... ☐
Enroll me as an ..... member
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Address .....

'You'll Never Know' Composed in Prison

CANON CITY, Colo., June 7 (AP)—Warden Roy Best of Colorado Penitentiary believes that, contrary to the title's implications, the public should know the story behind the catchy tune, "You'll Never Know."

He said the popular piece was written behind the prison walls by No. 22,339—Charles W. Forbes, who has about six months to go on a three-year term for automobile theft.

"He wrote both the words and the music," Warden Best disclosed, "and the advance payment and royalties are making him the richest inmate we have."

Mr. Forbes, who works in the prison bake shop, entered the prison Oct. 31, 1941, from Trinidad, Colo. His income is being held in trust for him.

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183 Tremont Street . . . and in the North Station

This bird-cage is built to catch sharks!

ANOTHER REASON FOR GOODYEAR LEADERSHIP

A YEAR AGO the eastern coastline of our country was infested by "sharks" of a vicious variety . . . sharks which brought flaming death to many American ships and seamen.

Today it is very unhealthy for those same sharks, thanks in large measure to the ceaseless patrolling of our shores by blimps . . . termed, by a spokesman of the U. S. Navy, "the natural enemy of the U-boat."

This is good news for all America, but it particularly warms the hearts of Goodyear people. For this is fulfilment of a faith. More than thirty years ago Goodyear began to build and fly balloons and airships. It has never stopped. Through the dark days, when many gave up lighter-than-air craft, Goodyear carried on . . . keeping the nation's only technical staff intact . . . maintaining continuous research . . . storing up a vast reservoir of skills and experience unequaled anywhere.

Thus, when the enemy struck without warning, Goodyear was able to build airships for the Navy, and help train pilots to operate them. Today, because some one had faith, the shore line of America is safer, and the future of free men brighter.

A pioneer in rubber, Goodyear also works in metals, chemicals, aircraft and is one of the world's largest producers of fabrics. Serving the nation today, Goodyear will have many interesting new products for you tomorrow.

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Annual Meeting of The Mother Church Stresses World Prayer as Way to Peace

Directors Sound Keynote In Admonition for Victory

Continued from Page 1

ness and evidence, and effected this change through the higher laws of God.' The hand was restored whole.

"The healing works of Christian Science remind us of the miracles of old. Listening to and obeying the voice of God, Moses delivered the children of Israel from cruel taskmasters; by faith in God he witnessed a miracle at the Red Sea, and led them through the wilderness. The same divine power rescued Daniel and delivered the young Hebrews from the fiery furnace; the same power inspired Joshua to march his band around the walls of Jericho until the walls fell. The same divine power is now present leading and inspiring our brave men under arms, the Joshuas of today. As the Christian warriors and nations learn to depend upon God; as they learn to pray understandingly, work, think, and shout together as one band, we shall witness the miracle of deliverance."

Announcement of New Officers

Officers elected for The Mother Church for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

President: Daisette D. S. McKenzie, C. S. B., of Cambridge, Mass.

Treasurer: Roy Garrett Watson.

Clerk: Miss Mary G. Ewing.

New President

Mrs. Daisette D. S. McKenzie, C. S. B., is the wife of William P. McKenzie, C. S. B., whose services in the Christian Science movement as a Director of The Mother Church and in other offices are well known. She is a native of Mansfield, Ohio. Her family moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and in that City and in New York she received her education. She first became acquainted with Christian Science in Cleveland, in 1887. The healing of a relative, whose case had been pronounced incurable, was the call to action.

At that early date, Mary Baker Eddy was in process of founding her movement, and there were as yet no organized branch churches, no Reading Rooms or lectures, no Manual or Lesson-Sermon, no periodicals except The Christian Science Journal, and in Cleveland there were no Christian Scientists.

A Christian Scientist who received class instruction with Mrs. Eddy in Chicago went to Cleveland to explain the healing work, and Mrs. McKenzie and her older sisters received class instruction with this pupil, thus beginning their life-long work for the Cause of Christian Science.

Soon after this, church meetings were arranged and Mrs. McKenzie became engaged in preaching at the Sunday services, according to the custom then prevalent, continuing this work until Mrs. Eddy arranged that Readers should conduct the services in Christian Science churches. Later Mrs. McKenzie was privileged to serve First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cleveland, as Reader, as member of its Board of Directors, and she taught in the Sunday School during the greater part of 20 years.

In 1898, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie were called by Mrs. Eddy to become members of her last class taught in November of that year, when they received certificates from Mrs. Eddy authorizing them to teach Christian Science. Mrs. McKenzie became a member of The Mother Church in December, 1892, shortly after the reorganization of the Church as The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Outgoing President

The retiring President, Mrs. Elisabeth Norwood of Brookline, Mass., said it is not people who are waging the present world conflict, but forces of evil "working through people to destroy the very foundation of true Christianity."

"But we should not fear," she said, "for God, omnipotent good, is working through those who are fighting for right." She spoke substantially as follows:

"Human domination would force upon mankind a godless system in which there is no Christianity, no Christliness, no love. In her Message for 1901 Mrs. Eddy writes: 'Godliness or Christianity is a human necessity: man cannot live without it; he has no intelligence, health, hope, nor happiness without godliness.'

"May those fighting in the front of the battle today realize the protection and presence of God and His truth, and may we in the rear of the battle fill our hearts and our minds with the spirit of Christ, the spirit of godliness, the spirit of Love. May we add not one atom of fuel to the fury of mortal mind, but diligently pray that the whole world shall find refuge in Christ, and turn to the Comforter, which giveth to all men the right of individual salvation, and the kingdom of heaven within."

Incoming President

The incoming President, Mrs. Daisette D. S. McKenzie, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, spoke in part as follows:

"In 'The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, by Mary Baker Eddy, are these words, so applicable to this moment:

"'This is a crucial hour, in which the coward and the hypocrite come to the surface to pass off, while the loyal at heart and the worker in the spirit of Truth are rising to the zenith of success—the "Well done, good and faithful," spoken by our Master.' (My. 225:1.)

"How exceedingly blessed it is to belong to this valiant army of those who are working, both defensively and offensively, for civilization and Christian ideals, in what may well be the decisive and final conflict, determining the immediate future of the world."

Treasurer's Report

The report for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1943, as read by Roy Garrett Watson, Treasurer, indicated that the finances of The Mother Church are in sound condition, that aside from current bills and accrued taxes, The Mother Church was entirely free of indebtedness.

Many healings of so-called incurable diseases were reported by the Treasurer as having taken place during this year of progress in Christian Science benevolent institutions. Deformities, stiffened joints, heart trouble, paralysis, poisonings, hemorrhages, fever, abscess, and misplaced organs were among the healings cited.

"We rejoice," the report stated, "in these proofs of God's love." The objective thus attained, it said, is in accordance with the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, namely: "Less teaching and good healing is to-day the acme of 'well done;' a healing that is not guesswork,—chronic recovery ebbing and flowing,—but instantaneous cure." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 355.)

Clerk's Report

The Clerk's report, read by Miss Mary G. Ewing, covered an ever-expanding field of wartime activities within the Christian Science movement. In these practical demonstrations of "the brotherhood of man," the report envisaged a great "chemicalization in human thought the world over" as "error is being stripped of its disguises and the revelation of the truth is becoming clearer to many through the ministrations of Christian Science.

"The reports of 129 Christian Science Wartime Ministers and 172 Volunteer Wartime Workers now serving in the military and naval stations in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal Zone, as well as interesting letters from the men in service, bear testimony to a great healing activity," the report stated.

The report indicated a useful and effective outcome of the coordination of the Reading Rooms of The Mother Church, the Literature Distribution Committee, the Monitor Advertising Committee, and the Circulation Committee under the single department classification of Literature Activities Department. The Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston, with the aid of 1,630 branch church War Relief Committees, was said to have sent several hundred thousand garments to Britain and Russia during the last year and also to have furnished United States servicemen with knitted garments.

"In addition to financial assistance to Christian Scientists in distress because of war conditions, the Wartime Committee in the United Kingdom distributes clothing and comforts sent as gifts by Christian Science War Relief Committees in the United States and the British Dominions. So generous has been the supply that the London Committee has helped, in increasing measure, war victims in Great Britain, including refugees from the Channel Islands, Norway, France, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Germany, Latvia, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Greece, and Malaya.

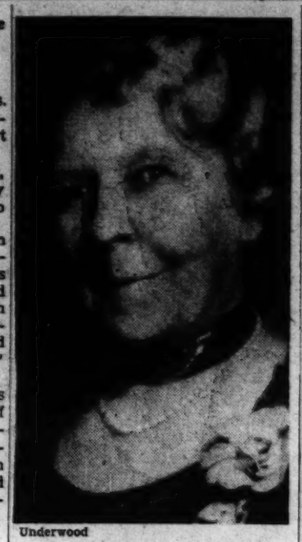
"Aid to merchant seamen and shipwrecked mariners has also been undertaken. Letters of gratitude continue to pour in, bringing some interesting testimonies of healing from persons who had not previously known of Christian Science.

"The mobile canteen, a gift from The Mother Church, has earned public recognition of its usefulness in feeding the homeless in bombed towns and villages. During her visit to England, Mrs. Roosevelt inspected this canteen and expressed her admiration for its equipment.

"The Central War Relief Committee of the United Kingdom maintains some 120 Rest Rooms. There are such rooms in the Middle East at Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, and recently one has been opened at Tripoli. The hospitality of these rooms is most welcome to both servicemen and servicewomen. Through contacts made possible in this way many problems connected with the strain and stress of military life have been solved. Christian Science literature is now sent overseas in increasing quantities and its distribution to prisoner-of-war camps in Germany and Italy is an important part of the work."

Trustees Under the Will Of Mary Baker Eddy

Declaring that the sales of Mrs. Eddy's works constitute an important gauge of the progress of Christian Science, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy announced that the sales of "our Leader's works," including



Underwood

Mrs. Daisette D. S. McKenzie

Of Cambridge, Mass., incoming President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," have more than doubled in the last two years.

The Concordances to Mrs. Eddy's writings also were in large demand, indicating a desire, the report said, on the part of more people to carry on a thorough study of Christian Science. Another noteworthy development observed by the Trustees was a growing tendency to purchase full sets of Mrs. Eddy's writings.

Appreciation was expressed for the many workers, including Reading Room librarians and their assistants, practitioners, and many others, who contributed to these noteworthy results.

Committees on Publication

The sympathetic understanding of Federal and state officials in dealing with gasoline, tire, and automobile rationing for church work has greatly facilitated the performance of many unusual wartime duties "affecting the orderly practice of our religion," said Arthur W. Eckman, Manager of the Committees on Publication.

At the same time, he reported that state, provincial, and national legislative bodies have "with few exceptions dealt fairly with our religion, and have upon request modified or amended legislation tending to limit or interfere with reliance upon Christian Science healing."

The report called attention, however, to important types of legislation being considered in many states, dealing with social security and compulsory sickness, disability, and hospital insurance which tend to bring about indirect compulsion upon Christian Scientists to accept medical ministrations.

"As a result of the appropriation by the Government of all short-wave radio stations in the fall of 1942, all our religious programs and newscasts were withdrawn from the Boston short-wave station, WRUL. Recently, however, monthly devotional programs were resumed on this station; and it is to be hoped that additional time will be granted to us in the near future. The Christian Science Monitor weekly news reviews have replaced the daily radio newscasts, and other steps have been taken looking to the development and improvement of our radio newscasts and devotional programs."

The report also disclosed that there now are 13 Christian Science chaplains serving in the United States Army and one in the Navy. There were 15 vacancies in the Army in 1943, which, if completely filled, would bring the total of Christian Science chaplains to 28 by the end of the current year.

Board of Lectureship

How The Christian Science Board of Lectureship has striven to meet the lecture needs of churches and societies under wartime emergency travel conditions was explained in the Board's report read by James G. Rowell, Chairman.

Unusual circumstances often have demanded unusual activity, the report revealed. Leaving a lagging train to fly to an engagement and exchange of lecturers between churches when travel conditions have been too difficult are some of the means undertaken to maintain lectures on schedule. Other high lights in the report were as follows:

"Five resident lecturers have been serving temporarily in Great Britain and Ireland. Two resident lecturers have been appointed to serve Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. In countries which, because of the war, our lecturers are not at present permitted to enter, authorized lectures are read to audiences by permission of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

"We are grateful to report, too, that there has been a notable increase in the number of lectures given in the United States during the year. For Canada, Mexico, and the United States, a sectional plan has been adopted. These countries, as a whole, were divided into three sections. Members of the Board of Lectureship assigned to these countries were divided into three groups. Each group was stationed in one section for a three-months period and then rotated to the next section. This made every lecturer available during the lecture year in all three sections. The purpose of this plan is to serve the churches more acceptably and to reduce transportation. This purpose has been fulfilled in gratifying measure.

"Lectures have also been given this year in Alaska, Cuba, Trinidad, Hawaii, and in the Panama Canal Zone. The Mother Church has sponsored 18 lectures in the Boston area. Four were given in The Mother Church edifice, two in the business district of Boston, eleven in surrounding cities and towns, where there are no Christian Science churches, and one in the State Prison at Charlestown. The attendance at these lectures was good, despite the restricted transportation facilities, and there have been many reports of healings and benefits received.

"The Office of Price Administration has ruled that where no other transportation is available, the use of one's automobile for attendance at a Christian Science lecture is permissible and does not come within the classification of pleasure driving."

Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society

During the past 12 months, the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society noted a marked degree of progress in the sales and circulation of Christian Science periodicals, with the Christian Science Sentinel enjoying the largest circulation in its history and The Christian Science Monitor winning widespread public recognition for outstanding merit in its editorials, news content, and make-up. The report of the Trustees was read by A. Warren Norton, Manager of the Publishing Society.

The new pocket-size Sentinel, the report stated, has been welcomed in military quarters the world over. Heavy demands also were noted for the new child's biography of "Mary Baker Eddy," the revised and enlarged pamphlet "Permanency of The Mother Church and Its Manual"; and the most recent publication, "We Knew Mary Baker Eddy." The latter was described in the report as a treasure house of reminiscences by several former students of Mrs. Eddy.

Eight women and about 80 men were said to have left the Publishing House to enter the military services.

As for The Christian Science Monitor, the report disclosed a succession of outstanding awards won by this publication during the last year. The awards were: Columbia University's Maria Moors Cabot Award for the most outstanding contribution in the field of inter-American relations, the Monitor becoming the first United States newspaper to capture this honor; the F. Wayland Ayer Cup won in competition among daily newspapers for excellence in typography, make-up, and presswork, and the University of Missouri's School of Journalism medal for distinctive service in journalism.

The report also disclosed that the Monitor has received repeated invitations to send representatives on highly confidential missions as guests of the Army and Navy.

Department of Branches And Practitioners

The Department of Branches and Practitioners reported a busy, fruitful year with enlarged opportunities for service under wartime demands for spiritual refreshment. Branch churches are growing, new ones were formed this year in localities heretofore lacking branch facilities, and 16 societies took the title of church, according to the report read by Miss Rosamond Wright, Manager of the Department.

Growth in the Christian Science movement was seen in the organization and official recognition of 26 branch churches, while two new university organizations were reported formed. Declaring the call is greater today than ever for genuine practical Christianity, the report referred to the words of Mary Baker Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 91): "The real Christian compact is love for one another. This bond is wholly spiritual and inviolate."

Hymns and Readings

Hymns sung during the course of the meeting were Numbers 99, 253, 374, and the Doxology from the Christian Science Hymnal. Scriptural readings from the desk by the retiring President included passages from Matt. 4:23; Matt. 10.1; John 14:1, 12, 15-18, 25, 26. Correlative passages from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy were p. 52:23; p. 241:19, p. 55.15-29.

From the Field

Reports from the field indicating progress in the Christian Science movement were read by Richard P. Verrall of New York City and Miss Helen Appleton of Wellesley, Mass. Incidents of Christian Science healing were read by Miss Inez Field Damon of Boston.

Boston's Historic Book Store

"I never can go into that famous Corner Bookstore and look over the new books in the row before me, as I enter the door, without seeing half a dozen which I want to read or at least to know about. The titles of many of them interest me. I look into one or two, perhaps. I have sometimes picked up a line or a sentence, in those momentary glances through the uncut leaves of a new book, which I have never forgotten."

... Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes

The Old Corner is now a modern bookstore, but the old tradition and literary flavor still persist. As in the old days, through its doors "all Boston may be said to pass in a day."

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Sketches Enlarged to Show Detail. Prices Include Federal Tax.

USE OUR BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN

Peter V. Ross Resumes Lecture Work; John Randall Dunn Is Named Editor

Continued from Page 1

ing ministry of Christian Science. In 1907, as a young man, he entered the practice in St. Louis, Missouri, and he served First Church of Christ, Scientist, there as First Reader and at another period as Chairman of its Board of Trustees.

Following a number of years devoted to the practice of Christian Science, he was in 1916 appointed a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. After receiving normal class instruction in the Board of Education in 1919, Mr. Dunn became an authorized teacher of Christian Science. He served as First Reader in The Mother Church from 1920 to 1923, and at the conclusion of this period was again elected to serve on the Board of Lectureship, on which he has served continuously since that time, with the exception of brief periods when he has retired to devote himself to the study and practice of Christian Science healing. From 1941 to 1942 he served as President of The Mother Church.

Pan-European Group Drafts Rights Item

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—The Legal Committee of the Pan-European Conference has recommended that the organization adopt a draft of the first clause of a proposed European bill of rights which would assure inviolability of person.

The Committee, whose chairman is Fernando de Los Rios, former Spanish Ambassador to Washington, said that the Bill of Rights would be included in a European federal constitution and would guarantee rights, individual and collective, political and economic.

The tentative draft of the first clause, the Committee added, would be a continental version of the common law writ of habeas corpus.

The Conference, called at the invitation of New York University's Research Seminar for post-war European Federation, earlier adopted a declaration of four peace aims and principles of European federation.

The peace aims were given as no wars, no hegemony, no tyranny, and no misery.

The Conference is under the chairmanship of Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, former University of Vienna professor.

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BETTER DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR

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Aid From India Played Part In African Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7 — By supplying more than 1,500,000 tons of stores and munitions for the North African campaigns, India freed thousands of tons of critical shipping which Britain has employed in transporting vital supplies to Russia, the Office of War Information revealed.

Surveying India's contributions in men and materials to Allied victory, the OWI said that for the first 2½ years of war in North Africa, or until American supplies began to roll in, India was responsible for the bulk of stores for this theater of operations.

The Fourth Indian Division, praised by Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, as a force with a record of engagements and victories unsurpassed by any other Allied division, has to date suffered 15,000 casualties, representing 100 per cent of its strength, in driving Italians out of Abyssinia, pursuing Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces from El Alamein to Tunis, outflanking the Mareth Line and aiding the capture of Lieut. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim.

Constant replacements from India have enabled the division to fight on and account for the capture of 100,000 German and Italian prisoners.

India has furnished every type of war instrument, from the camouflage nets for guns which are fabricated in small Indian villages to tons of steel sheets for the manufacture of antitank mines, which were rolled in India's steel mills, the OWI declares.

Hundreds of steel huts and sheds for housing troops and airplanes have been manufactured in India, as well as pipes for water supplies in the desert. At one time India was solely responsible for all railroad rolling stock in North Africa —locomotives, cars, trucks, and equipment. India has supplied nearly all of the Middle East requirements for timber and woodware, including telegraph poles, jetties, and ammunition boxes.

Launching new ventures as the war has progressed, India has begun the manufacture of electric cables, electric fans, water valves and pumps, while pottery industries have turned to the fashioning of porcelain insulators and fuse holders. Since 1941 India has supplied the Royal Air Force alone with nearly 5,000,000 electric dry cell batteries for use in communication between air and ground.

Remarking that effective camouflage contributed greatly to the triumphs of the British Eighth Army at El Alamein, the Office of War Information reports that vast quantities of camouflage paints, nets and hemp have been received in North Africa from India. These nets for concealing guns, planes, and tanks are made by the hundreds of small Indian villages.

A type of mountain gun used with marked success in the Eritrean campaign has been "adopted" by India, which has undertaken full responsibility for its manufacture and maintenance. Nearly 90 per cent of the tents which have protected North African troops from heat and cold and which have kept damaging sand out of tank, truck and airplane motors, have come from India.

Allied troops in the Middle East have worn clothes made in India and, to a considerable extent, walked in boots supplied by Indian factories. A large proportion of the food they ate in the first years of the war came from India. In the matter of medical stores, India has supplied over 50,000 stretchers, 1,000,000 blankets and 250,000 mosquito nets.

While vast quantities of supplies are now reaching North Africa from the United States, India remains a major source of supply for the Middle East, the OWI states. In both the Persian Gulf and Egypt, Indian labor and technical supervision has helped to increase port facilities.

Several times during the North African campaign when supplies from Britain and the United States were lost en route, Indian sources made replacements. In one instance, 7,000 tons of steel sheets rolled in India were sped to the Middle East for manufacture of antitank mines when these could not be obtained from Britain without dangerous delay.

Labor Seeks Part In OWM Policies

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)— Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., in a letter to Director James F. Byrnes of the Office of War Mobilization, urged yesterday that O. W. M. "recognize the need for the participation of labor in the formulation and administration of its policies."

"It is essential now," Murray said, "that appropriate steps be taken in carrying through of constructive policies so that the Office of War Mobilization, strengthened and broadened with labor participation, may effectuate a total mobilization of our resources, materials, machinery and men behind the armed forces to carry out the military decisions agreed upon between our Commander in Chief and the leaders of the other United Nations."

In his letter to Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Murray also reiterated that the C. I. O. objects to the pay-as-you-go legislation enacted by Congress, criticized the Administration's manpower policies, and described as "half-hearted" the measures taken to stabilize prices.

Asserting that the tax bill "grants a windfall to large income groups," Mr. Murray told Mr. Byrnes: "It is my judgment, that you should recommend to the President that this bill be vetoed."

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BOSTON

Japan Provides Balanced Diet For Its Soldiers in the Field

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The Board of Economic Warfare, after a study of Japanese Army rations, reported today that the Japanese soldier in the field eats a "highly nutritious, scientifically balanced" diet.

Instead of just rice, as many Americans imagined, the ration consists of a standard ration biscuit, a health drink called "marin," which contains lactic acid, a yeast preparation called "florylin," wheat germ tablets, and a tinned ration labeled "rice and bean curd."

Experts of the BEW decided that some of these foods, while strange and unappetizing to Western taste, supply all essential elements of a balanced diet, including vitamins and minerals.

The ration biscuit, a concentrated energy food, is made from wheat flour and seaweed, baked without leavening, and vitaminized with rice polishings. Vitamins include B-1 and G and nicotinic acid in about the same proportions as enriched flour sold in this country.

"Marin" is fermented from rice. Although 60 per cent sugar, small amounts of lactic and other acids, which develop as the rice ferments, make it tart.

The Japanese call wheat germ tablets "wakamoto." These tablets provide natural vitamins of the B family and vitamin E. Rice and bean curd is a mixture of cooked rice and soybean. BEW said the brownish paste contains valuable proteins, making it a satisfactory substitute for meat or fish.

The field ration, BEW concluded, is considerably better than the customary diet of the Japanese civilian.

Weapons of Infantry

Weapons of the infantry are rifle, bayonet, machine gun, mortar, pistol, carbine, grenade and antitank gun.

Stalin's Fear Of Revolutions Seen in Decree

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—An educator yesterday that fear of a wave of postwar revolutions in Europe may have prompted Josef Stalin's order for dissolution of the Third International.

Speaking on the University of Chicago round-table broadcast over NBC, Prof. Peter Drucker of Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., said:

"I believe that the dissolution of the comintern has implications for Russian postwar policy. I think that it is possible that Russia will become the great isolationist country after the war. . . . Stalin wants to be aloof from Europe and develop his own country. He can only do this with a peaceful Europe. He does not want internal revolutions."

Sir Bernard Pares, Professor of Russian History at the University of London, agreed with the contention that Stalin did not wish to stir up world revolutions.

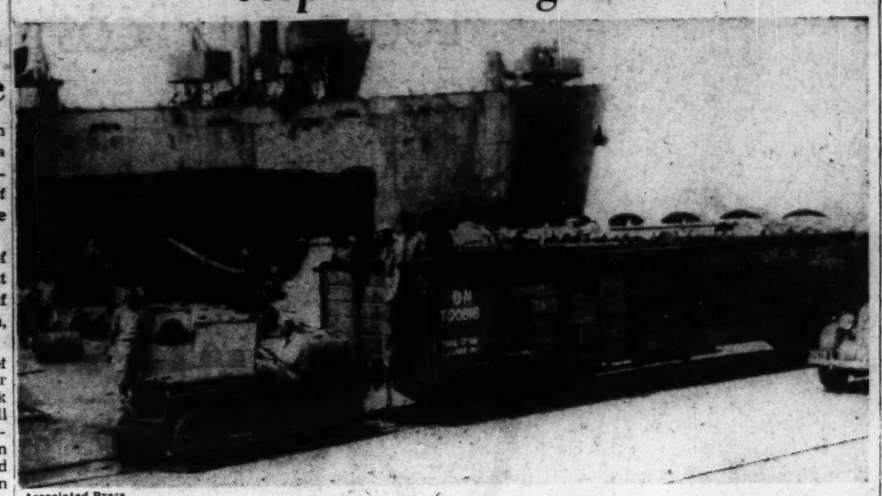
"Communism is dead in Russia," he said. "They have a regime of state capitalism." He added that Stalin "has always been more interested in home affairs and in developing his own country than in stirring up world revolution."

Palestine Jews Plan Protest

JERUSALEM, June 7 (AP)—A complete stoppage of work from noon until evening on June 15 will be observed by Palestine Jewry "as a sign of mourning for the persecuted Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe and as a sign of protest against insufficient rescue measures," it was announced here.

Mass meetings and prayers are to be held in synagogues on the same day. The demonstration was decided upon by the Jewish National Council, the Jewish agency and the chief rabbinate.

Jeep Tackles Big Job



Associated Press

A Little Car With a Mighty Pull

Tiny American jeeps, which are seeing tough service throughout the world with United States troops, tackle big jobs. But this jeep at the Dakar, North Africa, dock is up against one of the biggest assigned to this little vehicle—the hauling of a railroad freight car many times its size.

Allies Plan 'Continuity of Offensives'

Continued from Page 1

taken at Algiers as well as those at Washington were completely secret, there is a growing feeling here that the main attack against Hitler's "Fortress Europe" cannot now be long delayed, and that General Marshall threw a revealing light on its nature when he used the phrase "continuity of offensives."

Most commentators here take the line that this means a succession of blows at various points.

Order of Offensives

Although speculation for obvious reasons is fairly restrained, the concensus seems to be that the indications point to this order of offensives:

First, Pantelleria; second, Sicily; third, Sardinia, and, fourth, the continental mainland itself.

The prevailing views are that the toe of Italy which has been the target of many bombing attacks in the past few days is the most likely spot for the first landing on the continent itself, but there are other observers who believe that offensive number four might well come sor where along the Atlantic coast.

Rightly or wrongly, the greater part of comment in the press here since Prime Minister Churchill's return emphasizes that the major move against the German armies—the long-awaited second front—is more likely to come in the west than in the south.

Attack From Britain

The feeling here is that Britain is destined to be the base from which the smashing blow at Nazi military power in the west will be delivered, while the Russians launch a simultaneous all-out attack in the east.

In this connection, considerable significance is attached here to the fact that the German High Command has so far hesitated to commit itself to an offensive on a big scale in Russia.

It is believed that Hitler is holding back his assembled troops in the hope of first seeing where the Allies will make their next move in the west.

There have been a number of articles published here in the past few days pointing out that spokesmen in Germany have been saying lately that the Nazis need years of respite before they will have finished the job of making "Fortress Europe" completely secure.

Warning Against Delay

There are many voices being raised in Britain to warn against making the same mistake Hitler made in 1940, and giving him the time he needs to prepare his defense against invasion.

On the other hand, it is also fully realized that, as an editorial in The Times, of London, today declares:

"The invasion of Europe can only be rightly and safely regarded as the most formidable undertaking in military history; and it will be defended by desperate and still undefeated men.

"Whatever the hopes and fears of vassal states, whatever fissures that threaten in German-ridden Europe, it would be unwise in the extreme to count upon any triumph beyond that which an adequate and effective force can impose. Even yet it cannot be presumed that the Allies have had time to deploy the full strength needed to bring Germany to her knees."

Nazi Resistance Strong

Certainly on the only western front now in existence—that of the air—German resistance has by no means been fully softened up, nor even perceptibly weakened.

On the contrary, both United States Army Air Force squadrons and the Royal Air Force have been encountering increased and intensified opposition by day and night fighters.

It is evident that the Nazis have, in fact, concentrated a great part of the Luftwaffe's remaining strength in the area from which they apparently expect the main attack on the continent to come.

This is believed to be the principal reason for the apparent failure of the Luftwaffe to reinforce their battered squadrons in Sicily, Sardinia, and Southern Italy, where air opposition to the Anglo-American air forces operating from North Africa has been comparatively light.

In any case Mr. Churchill has been welcomed back from the conferences at Algiers and Washington, not only because the nation is glad that he is safely back, but also because the people of Britain believe that his return is the signal that the invasion of the continent, for which they have waited so long is at last about to start soon.

Haverford Takes A Military Tinge

PHILADELPHIA, June 7 (AP)—Students at Haverford College, 110-year-old Quaker school, paraded Saturday in the first public military review ever held on the campus.

To alumni, who recalled the college's non-partiçipation in the World War I, President Felix Morley told of the school's decision to accept Army pre-meteorology students, remarking that colleges which "are affected with a public interest" must utilize their facilities to serve the nation.

"Whether we like it or not," Dr. Morley said, "we are a part of that civilization which is engaged in total war. If our faith is, as I believe, something more than a withdrawal from society, then we may find in man's consanguinity the promise as well as the tragedy of total war."

The parade was part of the annual Commencement exercises, during which 15 students were graduated, five of them in absentia since they previously had entered the armed forces.

Mongrel Dog Wins Prize For Care to Icy Partridge

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 5 (AP)—A New York State Humane Society medal was awarded today to Penny, a mongrel dog, which won international praise for its humanitarian impulses.

During a sleet storm last winter, Penny brought home to his owners, Mr. and Mrs. William G. McKee, an ice-coated partridge. The dog shared his own food with the bird until it was released this spring.

Coal Miners Back at Work; Antistrike Bill Is Pushed

Continued from Page 1

that Mr. Ickes could act without the President's approval.

But the net effect of the whole affair, down to date, is to reduce the prestige and authority of the NWLB, and indirectly of the Administration in handling further strikes. Since Mr. Lewis stands to get a good deal of what he has asked in the way of better treatment for the miners, it seems inescapable that other trade unions will notice his successful flouting of the NWLB.

Blow at Morale

Perhaps the most serious effect is the possible lowered morale on soldiers abroad, and the incentive to new strikes at home.

In the latter development, it is feared here that the pending antistrike bill will not make the situation much better. The legislation seems to recognize and legitimitize strikes which hitherto the unions have agreed voluntarily not to call.

Thus, in its present form, if passed, the new antistrike bill would alter the basic relationship of trade unions to the war effort.

Hitherto the agreement has been that there would be no strikes. In general, statistics show, down to the coal strike, this program has been widely adhered to. When walkouts occurred, responsible leaders have tried repeatedly to get the men back and such walkouts have no official standing.

The new bill would end this era, in its House version at any rate, by requiring that no strike should occur except after a vote of trade-union membership. It postulates that strikes that have such majority approval are permissible, even if they occur in war plants. Other provisions, consciously or unconsciously, also seem to give the same tacit approval.

Operators Confer

Before resuming negotiations with the miners today, the operators decided to caucus in an effort to iron out differences between the northern and southern groups.

While the negotiations continue, miners will work under their 1943-41 contract with the concession already granted by the NWLB. Those concessions raised vacation allowances from $20 to $50 a year and required the operators to assume minor charges traditionally borne by the miners.

Observers believed prospects of agreement hinged upon a formula proposed by Mr. Ickes last week to settle the union's portal-to-portal pay demand, the basic issue in dispute.

Any final wage concessions will be retroactive to April 1.

If any agreement is not reached by June 20, the miners threaten to walk out a third time.

Lewis Tactics Hit

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 7 (AP)—David J. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organibations United Steel Workers of America, yesterday accused John L. Lewis, President of the mine workers, of "conspiring with some of the top-flight capitalists in America" to discredit President Roosevelt.

Mr. McDonald, addressing a District 22 convention of the Steel Workers, declared that "the game of these capitalists is to establish a period of reaction to destroy the social gains that have been made by the Roosevelt Administration. . . .

"As Germany has its Hitler, Italy its Mussolini, Norway its Quisling and France its Laval, so organized labor has its Lewis."

More Letters Urged For Iceland Soldiers

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—A plea for more letters for soldiers stationed in Iceland has been made by Chaplain Peter E. Cullon, who spent two years with the troops there.

"Many of these men, he said in a statement issued by the War Department, "are so anxious to hear from home that they will rise from warm beds at one oclock in the morning to stand in the snow and answer mail call. The mail is so appreciated that mail call is given the moment it arrives at a post regardless of the hour."

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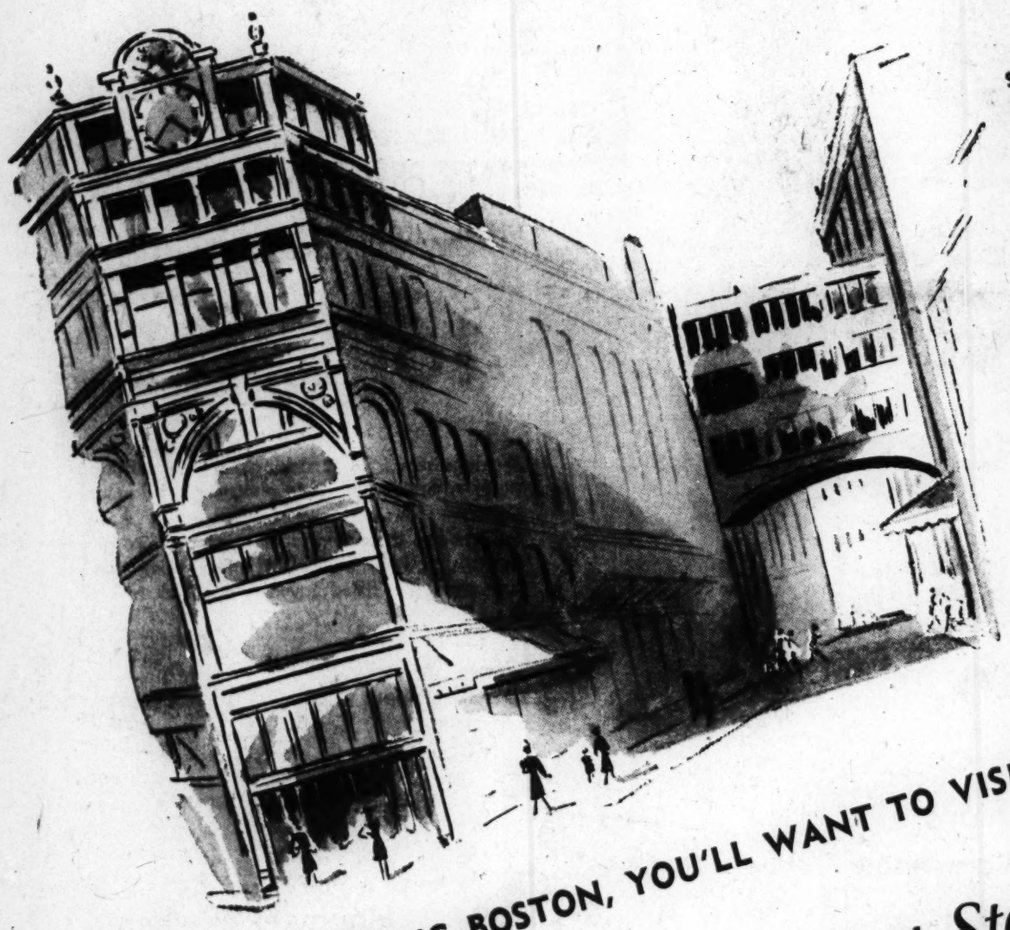

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Defeat of Germany by Bombing a Long Undertaking

Are the current all-out bombing attacks on Germany's war industries and transport actually as damaging to the German war effort as has been supposed? The following dispatch from Switzerland, which indicates that they are not, is in the nature of a minority report. Confidential information from inside Germany has led the correspondent to conclude that the present mass assaults must be greatly intensified before the Reich is in serious danger of being bombed out of action.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, June 7 — Eyewitness reports of bombings and aerial photos, although perhaps factual in themselves, are inclined to give a wrong perspective of the effect of the current aerial offensive on Germany because they present only partial and sectional pictures instead of a view of the whole.

Those who estimate the importance of warfare by air very highly should always keep in mind what was perhaps the biggest mistake yet made in this war—the mistake which probably cost Germany victory.

After the fall of France when invasion of England would have been relatively easy and might have ment the end of the war, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring advised Hitler not to send an invasion army to England as he would be able to knock out England from the air.

England was not knocked out and soon planes were coming over Germany after Marshal Göring had repeatedly promised the German people they would not do so.

Situation Reversed

A somewhat similar situation prevails now in the opposite direction. Some specialists claim the air arm can knock Germany out. However, an objective view of the situation brings the conclusion that the air offensive has not been so successful as its most enthusiastic advocates have claimed it would be.

Careful readers will note the report that on May 27-28 Essen was bombed for the 56th time. This is an admission that "the world's most heavily bombed city" has not been knocked out of the war despite 55 bombings.

Advocates of bombardment from the air will argue that toward the end of the Battle of England there was some question as to whether the British could go on due to fatigue and strain on nerves despite courage and unbroken will to resist. Now, many times more bombs have been dropped over Germany, especially the Rhineland, without decisive effect.

The amount of bombing it would take to smash Germany from the air alone, or chiefly from the air, is unknown but at the present stage it seems almost too much for available planes and fields.

Strategic Targets

Bombing can be aimed directly against factories making or assembling tanks, planes, cannon, etc, thus getting the finished product. It can be directed against factories indirectly engaged in war industry, such as those making some special part like roller bearings or food products. It can also be directed against the source of power, such as dams or mines. And it can be directed against communications, bringing up troops or supplies for troops, or raw materials for factories.

During the first stage of the war an attempt was made to go directly after main war plants, such as the Krupp tank factories, the Hermann Göring airplane assembly plants, etc.

In recent months, however, Allied aviators have been going after things behind the war production machine—factories, parts factories, etc.—as well as communications, with attempts at locomotive factories, locomotives on the rails, bridges, and railway stations.

Substantial results have been achieved. Many factories have been forced underground, which is an expensive job, although work can be carried on their undisturbed.

There has been much moving of factories out of Western Germany, causing dislocation from the source of raw materials, etc. There has been dispersion of factories within Western Germany. Large factories have been spread about among small villages, causing lowered output because of the trouble of moving as well as less co-ordination because of separation of parts.

Considerable damage has also been done by direct hits to plants and machinery.

A very noticeable effect has been archieved in lowering workers' efficiency. "Workers' efficiency" is a very vital element in measuring total production capacity. It is more or less independent of the question of workers' morale—that is, the workers' determination to stand by the government in its fight against its enemies.

Efficiency Versus Morale

Lowering of morale would probably lower workers' efficiency. However, it is possible that bombing might improve morale in some regions by making workers angry against bombing of their nation while at the same time lowering workers' efficiency by causing sheer physical fatigue from lack of sleep, extra work, and fighting fires.

A fact little known to the general public is that the United Nations are nowhere near the knockout point of German war industry from the point of view of direct hits on war industry. Germany has been bombed only in a limited area. Large parts of Germany still scarcely know what an air alarm is.

An attentive reader will notice that always the same names appear in reports, mostly in the Ruhr district, with isolated raids on Berlin and Munich. No part of Germany outside the Rhineland has been bombed regularly or heavily except Berlin. Only a few raids have been made in Eastern Germany by the Russians.

The chief lowering of workers' efficiency has been in the Rhineland.

Difficult Task

It takes a great amount of planning and co-operation between economic and military heads to find vital plants and hit them. This is now being done to a greater extent than ever before in England.

However, the Germans are not without means of defense. Naturally, they know better what is most vital than do the Allies and take protective measures. Some machines are built on elevators which carry them into the cellar during a raid. Some factories are completely hidden in woods or hidden by civilian dwellings. The most vulnerable things now seem to be transport facilities, power plants and factories which are indirectly connected with war production and which cannot so easily be put underground. A bombed factory might look bad on a photo from the air but the Germans are often able to dig machines out of ruins and find them uninjured or repairable.

The effect on morale of heavy bombings is definitely adverse for a time after the bombing. By morale is meant will to continue the fight, faith or lack of faith in final victory, positive or negative attitude toward the Nazi Government, spirit of co-operativeness or lack of co-operativeness in carrying through countless measures connected with the war effort, attitude toward work, etc.

Long-Term Effect

What the effect of bombing on morale would be if large raids could be made regularly over a long period is a question.

Morale in the most heavily bombed region of the Rhineland is probably better than that in Berlin as the Rhinelanders seem to have more courage and do not take things as tragically as Berliners. There is no indication of any sharp break in morale in the Rhineland due to bombing.

There is a gradual decline in morale all over Germany but it is not due only to bombings, as it is also observed in regions not yet bombed—though they, too, have heard of bombings. There has been no mass panic or paralysis as some advocates of air warfare expected. Work is reasonably satisfactory from the Nazi point of view.

If there were big raids like those on Dortmund, Düsseldorf and Essen every night, which is not militarily possible at present, it is a question whether the human organism could stand it.

Results Tempered

Everything tried yet has had the effect of depressing morale, but not critically. A program which might have a chance of breaking German resistance would be bombings comparable to the Dortmund, Düsseldorf and Essen raids over Germany's chief cities two or three times a week for a period of six months. Germany has very many "chief" cities.

Many Months Spent Mapping North Africa

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo., June 7 The Army has disclosed that American airmen, operating from secret bases, paved the way for the North African invasion by making detailed photographic maps of strategic areas months before that historic event.

An expedition sought out and mapped tactical positions, likely invasion points, concentrations of resistance, topographical conditions and landmarks in and about Oran, Algiers, Casablanca, Morocco, Tunis, Bizerte, Rabat, and other vital sections.

Boeing of Canada Gets U. S. Contract

By the Associated Press

Vancouver, British Columbia,, June 7

Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., has started work on a $100,000,000 contract for Catalina flying boats for the U. S. Navy, Boeing aircraft President Stanley Burke announced June 6. The number of aircraft involved was not disclosed.

The company has already built more than 50 Catalina PBY's for the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Methodists' Stand On Labor Situation

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 7 (AP)— The Ohio Conference of the Methodist Church—one of the largest in Methodism — approved unanimously June 5 a declaration of its Social Service Committee saying "it does not follow that when a strike becomes necessary it is therefore against the Government."

The churchmen held that "all organized groups" were "responsible under the standards of Christian ethics for the use of power not in their own interests only but also for the welfare of all."

Concluding the statement, the churchmen envisioned future social and economic co-operation and "the creation of a new, a better and a continuously advancing social order."

Included in the resolution was a recommendation for the distribution of 25,000 tons of food monthly to children of Belgium, Norway, and Northern France.

Russian Decries Sweden's 'Aid to Nazis'

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 7—"The Swedish Government has come a long way from its policy of neutrality," declared a new journal, "War and the Working Class," which has just made its appearance here. The writer, Prof. S. Kryloff, backs this statement with the following allegation:

Swedish warships are escorting German transports in Baltic waters;

No less than 320,000 German soldiers passed through Sweden last year in the guise of men on furlough;

So-called Swedish volunteers fighting with the Finnish Army, including aircraft mechanics and engineers, are members of Swedish regular army units specially formed to participate in war against the Soviet Union on Germany's side;

Thousands of rail cars laden with war freight pass through Sweden monthly.

On the last charge, Professor Kryloff named two Swedish rail stations, one Buden, through which passed in one month of last year 5,172 rail cars, the other Helsingborg, with a transit of 2,385 rail cars in the same period. The freights, he said, included German guns, unassembled aircraft, aviation bombs, tanks, trucks, barbed wire, iron frameworks for building, benzine tanks, and gunpowder.

Swedish railways, according to Professor Kryloff, are providing troop transits stated as 20 trains weekly. The Swedish Government also failed to intern crews of German warplanes landing on Swedish territory, although such is obligatory under international neutrality laws.

In Sweden itself, voices are being raised in protest against the continued transit of armed forces and war materials through Sweden for Germany's benefit, also the flight of German warplanes over Sweden. Indignation is widely expressed in public circles of the Soviet Union at what are described as Sweden's violations of its neutrality.

Sweden 'in Danger'

STOCKHOLM, June 7 (AP) — Premier Per Albin Hansson told a Swedish Flag Day audience at Gafle yesterday that "we are still in danger; the more the fighting grows the greater the danger," while Defense Minister Per Edvin Skoeld declared at Skovde that modern warfare had demonstrated that the "small powers' ability to resist has diminished."

Premier Hansson said, however, that "it seems certain that understanding for neutrals has returned. Now they do not expect anything except strict neutrality."

Mr. Skoeld, observing that the small nations might have to surrender some absolute sovereignty in order to retain their independence, suggested that it is best for nations such as Sweden to participate in some form of group or international collaboration in the postwar period.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther, speaking at Sandviken, praised the unity among the Norwegian and Danish people.

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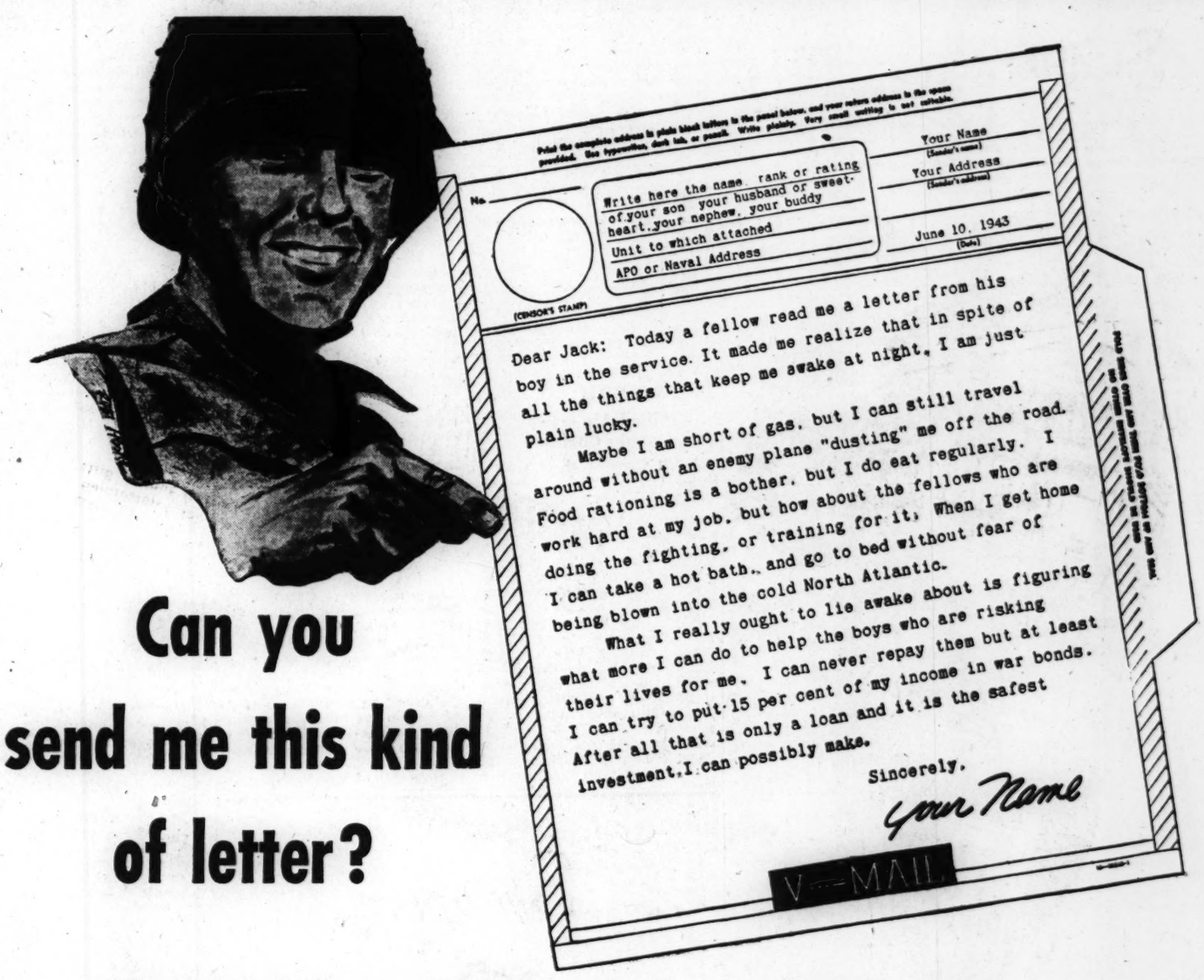
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Unit to which attached
APO or Naval Address
Your Name
(Sender's name)
Your Address
(Sender's address)
June 10, 1943
(Date)
Dear Jack: Today a fellow read me a letter from his boy in the service. It made me realize that in spite of all the things that keep me awake at night, I am just plain lucky.
Maybe I am short of gas, but I can still travel around without an enemy plane "dusting" me off the road. Food rationing is a bother, but I do eat regularly. I work hard at my job, but how about the fellows who are doing the fighting, or training for it. When I get home I can take a hot bath, and go to bed without fear of being blown into the cold North Atlantic.
What I really ought to lie awake about is figuring what more I can do to help the boys who are risking their lives for me. I can never repay them but at least I can try to put 15 per cent of my income in war bonds. After all that is only a loan and it is the safest investment I can possibly make.
Sincerely,
Your Name
V—MAIL

Can you send me this kind of letter?

Uncle Sam wants our fighting men to know what the folks back home are doing to help win the War. Lives there an American who does not have someone close to him or her in the Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard or Merchant Marine? If you are buying enough War Bonds to look him in the eye, then send him a V....MAIL letter like the one above, or one you write yourself.

Here are two easy ways to cure that feeling that your War Bond purchases are not what they should be:

1. Payroll Savings Plan—the surest and easiest way for you to buy bonds and save your money. All you have to do is tell your paymaster or treasurer to give you at least 15% of your pay each month in War Bonds, that you can use later to buy the things you want and can't get now.
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2. PRINT his name, address, rank or rating, unit to which he is attached, APO or Naval address, and your name and address, both at the top of the inside page, and on the outside.
3. Write your letter within the marginal limits of the space provided (see above). Send a separate V....MAIL letter if you need more than one page. Write LEGIBLY, or use a typewriter. Black ink is best.
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Allied Invasion Move in Mediterranean Appears Imminent

Continued from Page 1

more than 30 fighter planes which attempted to intercept American heavy bombers of the Middle East Command which raided San Giovanni, Reggio and Messina, were shot down and others were damaged, a Cairo communiqué said.

The Italian communiqué, broadcast by the Rome Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, asserted without offering any further detail that an Allied submarine was sunk by the Italian Navy in the Mediterranean.

In the Pantelleria raids, the Italians claimed seven Allied planes were brought down by their fighters and antiaircraft guns. They said German fighter planes brought down two other bombers south of Sicily and a Spitfire near Lampedusa Island.

Allied announcements said 19 Axis planes were shot down in all operations against the loss of one Allied craft, this being one of those attacking Pantelleria.

Both the strategic and tactical air forces of the North African Command concentrated efforts over the week end on Pantelleria, small and already battered island, halfway between Tunisia and Sicily, and in the raid upon the Italian Fleet base at La Spezia, which drew the largest formation of Flying Fortresses ever dispatched from North Africa.

The Wellingtons which showered Pantelleria with explosives on the night of June 5 operated under Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's command.

Scarcely had the sun peeped above the horizon on June 6 before a great attack by squadrons of Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham's command was launched.

Participating were Baltimores and Bostons of the RAF and South African Air Forces and Havocs and Mitchells of the United States Army Air Force. They were escorted by American fighter pilots flying Spitfires and Lightnings.

Through the night of June 5, bombers of the Northwest African Air Force hit again at Pantelleria, and on June 6 the attack was continued by medium and fighter-bombers.

The aerial softening of tiny Pantelleria continued after daylight plane attacks June 5 which, in turn, had followed a dawn bombardment by the British Navy—the fifth time in seven days its guns had thundered against enemy batteries on the volcanic Italian outpost.

Italian batteries answered, but a June 6 communiqué said no damage was done the Allied fleet.

Along with the concerted air and naval surface craft attacks paving the way for the day when Allied ground troops may be ferried across the 90 miles of the Sicilian Strait, came official accounts of submarine action that battered Axis shipping in the area.

British Submarines Sink Six Vessels

British undersea craft, invading Italian and island harbors, sank six enemy ships, severely damaged another, and probably torpedoed an eighth, and one surfaced submarine dropped shells on an enemy airfield in Northern Corsica, it was announced in London by the British Admiralty.

Listed as destroyed were an antisubmarine naval auxiliary in Augusta Harbor, Sicily; two small supply ships in the strait between Corsica and Sardinia; a tanker near Monte Carlo in the Gulf of Genoa; a large supply ship near the Gulf of Policastro in Southwest Italy, and a small ship in the same area.

One large supply ship torpedoed in Catania Bay was seen to be down at the stern, and another large supply ship suffered probable torpedo hits in the Gulf of Genoa, the Admiralty said.

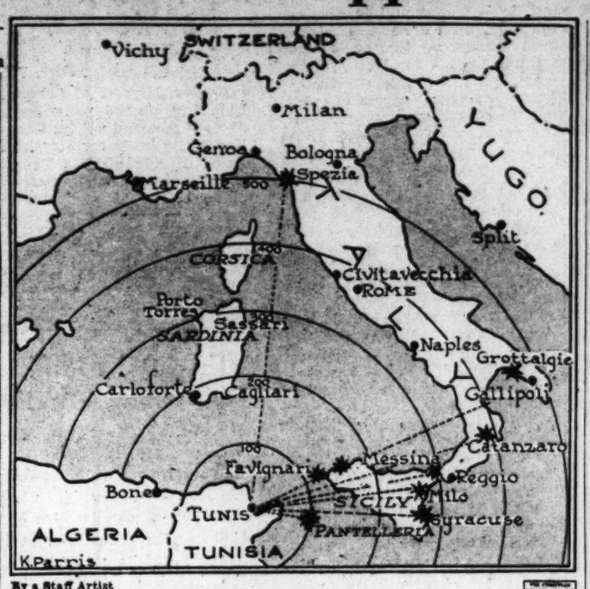
The raid on the Italian Navy in hiding at La Spezia was a 1,400-mile round trip.

La Spezia is 50 miles southeast of Genoa and 40 miles north of Leghorn (Livorno) which was attacked by United States bombers May 28. La Spezia was bombed once before, last April 18, in a night attack by RAF Britain-based bombers. Genoa also has been raided by bombers that crossed the Alps after flying from Britain.

An Allied Headquarters communiqué said only that "hits were observed in the dock area, among warships and other shipping. There were large explosions and many fires."

Preliminary reports showed that a large number of one-ton bombs were scattered among the battleships, huge harbor areas were blasted and set afire, a merchant ship was blown up, and a large barge was sunk.

An Associated Press correspondent at an advanced bomber base in North Africa provided the first news of the raid on June 5 and his reports from pilots indicated the 35,000-ton battleships Littorio, Vittorio Veneto and Roma were damaged by hits and near misses. A heavy cruiser also was reported hit.



By a Staff Artist

Most Recent Bomb Targets

Stars show points against which Allied bombing planes have carried out raids from North Africa in the past few days. The Italian naval base of La Spezia, which was pounded by the largest formation of Flying Fortresses ever dispatched from Africa, can be seen in the upper portion of the map.

Combat Films Used To Train Navy Men

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 7

The Navy has cited the Battle of Midway, fought against a Japanese armada in the Central Pacific a year ago this month, as an example of the way in which combat actions provide material for training films in preparation for future fights.

"After the battle, when it became apparent that certain plane tactics needed revision, newer and more efficient tactics were worked out by experts," the Navy stated.

"It was decided that the best way to teach the new method to the pilot would be by using films.

"Today prints of that film have been shown to hundreds of airmen and they are undoubtedly a partial explanation of the now familiar phrase: 'All U. S. planes returned safely.'"

Continent:

Allied Air Force Crosses Channel

A big force of allied aircraft, believed to have included bombing planes, swept across the Strait of Dover toward Europe shortly before noon, a dispatch from Folkestone said.

The attackers were on a course that would put them over the coast between Calais and Dunkirk.

RAF planes knocked out about 150 locomotives in Germany, France, and the Low Countries during May in intruder patrols aimed at disrupting Hitler's overburdened communications system, the British Air Ministry announced.

A large number of freight trains, signal boxes, sidings and barges also were shot up "and more or less seriously damaged," the announcement said.

The attacks were made by fighters, fighter-bombers, and light bombers, some of which flew so low they came home with strands of telephone wire tangled in their under-carriages and their wings blackened by soot from chimneys.

South Pacific:

U. S. Planes Sink Japanese Warship

America's mounting air might in the Pacific made itself tellingly felt over the week end.

Wading through a swarm of Japanese Zero fighters, a formation of dive and torpedo bombers escorted by United States fighter planes sent an enemy destroyer to the bottom and set fire to a cargo ship and a corvette off Bougainville Island in the Northwestern Solomons.

At least 15 of what the Navy described as a "large force" of Japanese Zero planes were downed and three others damaged in the battle, which occurred at noon, June 5. Four United States planes were reported missing.

The Japanese dive-bombed the Allied mountain base of Wau, high in the mountains overlooking the Japanese coastal holdings in the Lae-Salamaua area with 16 planes on June 6, but failed to inflict appreciable damage. Four fighters accompanied the dive bombers in the eleventh raid against Wau.

The United States Pacific Fleet, steadily being reinforced, will reach formidable proportions by the end of this year, says its Commander in Chief, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who is on the mainland to confer on new offensive moves against the Japanese.

Admiral Nimitz disclosed his presence in continental United States in a surprise appearance at the University of California Commencement exercises during which he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Speaking to a University alumni meeting, the Admiral explained, "Much as I desire to be here, I couldn't have left my post unless I had a job to do. I am happy that Commencement Day coincided with a conference which I have been called on to attend—a conferenece which is not particularly solicitous as to the welfare of Hirohito, and which I hope will carry trouble to the Japanese." He did not amplify.

"By the end of the year our planes and ships in the Pacific will represent a very formidable force," he said. "We are really getting our share of the war material in the Pacific."

China:

U. S. Airmen Strafe Japanese Forces

American bombers and fighters supporting advancing Chinese armies on the Western Hupeh Front carried out widespread operations against the Japanese on June 6, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters in Chungking said.

They swept the Yangtze from Ichang to Shasi, damaged one large boat, and raked a gunboat with strafing fire among other things, the communiqué said.

Chinese dispatches, meanwhile, said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces were driving toward Hwajung, a Hunan Province town 100 miles southeast of the main Japanese base of Ichang. The capture of Hwajung, north of Tungting Lake which the Japanese used as a springboard for their abortive offensive down the Yangtze Valley, would relieve the threat to the great China "Rice Bowl." The peril already has been diminished by retreat of Japanese forces in the general direction of the right bank of the Yangtze.

Hwajung is one of the main Japanese strongholds south of the Yangtze.

The Chinese have cleared the bank of the river opposite Ichang and Chinese guerrillas have made raids within the City, but no major assault has developed against the base.

Chinese fliers bombed enemy forces that attempted resistance in the outskirts of Itu, 18 miles below Ichang, and scattered them into groups, which land forces proceeded to cut up, a Chungking communiqué said.

Farther south, another Chinese unit driving toward Owchihkow, about 60 miles southeast of Itu, took a number of villages in their advance, it was announced.

The Chinese said their troops inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese during attacks on Chaoshih, in central Hupeh Province northeast of Ichang, and on reserve columns coming up into that sector.

Russia:

Nazis Lose 2,821 Planes in 5 Weeks

Citizens of Moscow looked forward to another significant week of aerial warfare as they went to work reading of the Red Air Force's reported achievements in knocking down 752 German planes to Russian losses of 212 from May 30 through June 5.

The week's air battles brought German losses to 2,821 planes during the past five weeks, Russian dispatches said.

A Soviet communiqué, recorded in London from a Moscow broadcast, said Russian bombers were active again on the night of June 6 hammering at airdromes behind Nazi lines in the Lisichansk area of the Donets River front.

A Berlin broadcast quoting DNB said German bombers also were active, again heavily raiding Gorki, important Russian armament center on the Middle Volga east of Moscow.

Stepped-up artillery action and German attempts to force a Donets River crossing and counterattacks near Sevsk, northwest of Kharkov, also were reported in the communiqué.

It said German attempts to cross the Donets and their strong Sevsk counterattacks were thrown back after scores of the enemy had been killed.

Russian communiqués continued to ignore German radio reports of violent fighting on the central front between Smolensk and Velikie Luki. The Berlin Radio in a Sunday broadcast had termed the fighting there the "Battle of Velizh," and said Nazi lines had been "moved forward to a more favorable position" after six days of bitter fighting.

The Soviet communiqué, describing fighting on June 6, said German forces attacked in the Sevsk area, "attempting to win back positions lost the day before." It said Russian planes had smashed several railway trains during the day's bombing and strafing forays.

New Weapons:

Allies and Nazis Claim '43 Surprises

New Secret weapons "not yet seen or even heard of by troops in the field" are being developed or are already in production by the Allies, Duncan Sandys, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Supply, said in a speech at Newark, England.

He reported that they included new and improved types of guns, ammunition, and tanks.

At the same time, Albert Speer, German Minister of Munitions, told a meeting of Nazi armaments workers that completely new weapons had been discovered and that German armament production reached its highest peak of the war last month.

The Berlin broadcast, which quoted Herr Speer, gave no details of the "new weapons."

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, told the same meeting at the Berlin Sportspalast that Germany had in its hands all the essentials of a truly decisive victory.

In his speech, Herr Speer said:

"We will give to the front new tanks, planes, and U-boats in a number which will make it possible for the German soldiers not only to stand in this fight, but also to achieve final victory."

He said May production was 6 per cent higher than in the same month of 1941. He referred to the "brilliant achievement" in the output of fast-firing machine guns. He asserted that production of heavy antiaircraft guns had increased 31 per cent since 1941 and that plane production in May was "several times" over the 1941 average.

This was greatly at variance with reports brought to Stockholm by recent travelers in Germany who said two of the Reich's largest coal mines are out of commission temporarily and tons of fuel badly needed for the Reich's war industries are going up in smoke as a result of RAF bombardments of the Ruhr.

U-Boat Toll:

Two Ships Sunk In Caribbean Sea

Announcement last week of the loss in early May of two merchant ships in the Caribbean Sea as a result of enemy submarine action brought to 666 the Associated Press total of announced Allied and neutral merchant sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

One was an American vessel, this country's 267th announced merchant loss in those waters. The second craft was owned by Cuba and brought that country's announced sinkings to four.

Services Top List Of Preferential Gasoline Users

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—A revised list of industries to be given preferential treatment in the eastern gasoline shortage area was issued today by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Approved by the War Production Board, it replaces the original WPB list issued May 30 and divides essential industries into four groups:

AA-1 (most critical).
A-1 (very critical).
A-2 (critical).
A-3 (important).

The AA-1 rating was assigned to trucks used in movements of Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Coast Guard, and Lend-Lease supplies for export by sea or air. Essential supplies for all other uses by those agencies will be given a preference on the same basis as other consumers.

The other three ratings were assigned to a wide variety of industries and services. Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines were granted an A-3 classification when area deliveries have been pooled and combined in a manner approved by ODT.

ODT emphasized that even those carriers whose services are listed as essential will not be allowed additional gasoline unless they are utilizing their trucks "to the fullest possible extent." The preferred list will be used in connection with the recent reduction of 40 per cent in "T" rations for commercial vehicles.

French Patriotism Stirred By Success of Fusion

Continued from Page 1

community here seems beginning to feel that the embers of past discords are being consumed in the new blaze of patriotism which General Giraud and General de Gaulle are fanning.

This morning General de Gaulle addressed a gathering of some 5,000 of his political followers here—an audience that could be described almostly working class, with Moslems represented—and the way they sang the "Marseillaise" was truly moving.

The story filled half of the front page of an evening newspaper—very different from the treatment of de Gaullist activities before fusion.

Harold MacMillan, resident British Minister here, said to correspondents on the eve of the meeting that brought the new central French controlling body into being: "It is better for the French to have arguments now than civil war later."

The opinion is widely expressed now that protracted and sometimes bitter controversies of the past have served a valuable end.

It was a popular notion that the work of the Committee of Liberation would probably be seriously impeded by partisanship. But affairs don't seem to have worked out that way thus far. It is understood that the voting among the seven men at present constituting the Committee has more than once cut across lines of group thinking.

A Larger Committee

No bulletins on Committee transactions have yet been published, but it has decided to expand itself from seven to 13 members in order to secure the best handling for a wide number of matters regarding the French war effort.

A Minister for Economics, and probably for War, are to be added, it is understood, and there is some anticipation that General de Gaulle or Gen. Alphonse Georges is likely to become the latter, leaving General Giraud on the Committee with the title of French Commander in Chief.

The command of French armies in the field, if left in the hands of Gen. Alphonse Juin, would remain with a man who has earned the highest praise from General Giraud, General de Gaulle and General Eisenhower, for his leadership in the Tunisian campaign in which the French played a notable part under handicap of a shortage of modern fighting equipment.

Time presses and the Committee is anxious to work as fast as it can to settle down to tackling of the major problems on its comprehensive agenda.

Organization of Army

The full resources of the French Empire have been marshaled involving problems of military and economic reorganization.

There is the question of the amalgamation of the forces of General Giraud and General de Gaulle, entailing the transfer of high ranking de Gaullist officers into posts of command in France's new unified army.

There is the question of reorganization of the French African Army, now actually in process. It is being trained along modern lines with the assistance of Allied experts.

Propaganda services have been centralized and—one of the most important considerations of all—underground movements in France have to be co-ordinated with each other and with the activities of Frenchmen outside the motherland.

Up to now the people have had a hopeless ring in their voices here when speaking of the situation of France and of the million hostages enslaved in Germany.

But now they are beginning to talk in the way General De Gaulle has always done. And the way General Giraud has done—notably over the radio the other night when he alluded movingly to the "Army without flags" preparing to play its part in the restoration when Frenchmen outside of France, with their Allies, make an effective uprising possible.

Now deeds are catching up with words here in the wake of the smashing Allied victory in which Frenchmen had a share they can be proud of. The liberation of France is beginning to appear realizable, even though a hard and probably a long fight must be waged first.

In the past, people here have dwelt mainly upon their own and their country's woes. Now they speak more of ultimate victory.

They are coming to believe it again and in what General de Gaulle alluded to in a speech, this morning as "the fourth republic—the republic of national renovation."

The tricolor is waving proudly in the blue Mediterranean skies whence Axis warplanes have been chased. And though there remain difficult problems to solve, heavy tasks to be undertaken, and unhelpful influences to be countered, the mere fact of unity has already started to restore confidence.

Saturday's meeting of financial delegations at the Algiers assembly at which Generals Giraud and de Gaulle appeared was presided over by Gen. Georges Catroux, making his first appearance as the new Governor General of Algeria. He has played a great part in bringing fusion about and accounts this the greatest service he has ever rendered to his country.

Charles F. Marvin

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Dr. Charles F. Marvin, who passed on here today, was Chief of the United States Weather Bureau for 21 years before he retired in 1934.

Dr. Marvin, a native of Putnam, Ohio, joined the weather forecasting service in 1885 after teaching mechanical engineering for a year at Ohio State University where he was graduated in 1883.

He invented many meteorological instruments during his long service and was knighted by the King of Norway for furnishing weather information to Roald Amundsen on his polar expedition. When he joined the forecasting service it was part of the Army Signal Corps.

Dr. Marvin is survived by a son, Charles F. Marvin, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Claude Livingston, Jr., both of this city, and another daughter, Mrs. Park Norwood of Tucson, Ariz.

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Successful Peace Requires Elasticity

"The Six Pillars of Peace," outlined by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America through its Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, are presented in a series of articles. Outstanding authorities are discussing each pillar in order. Today's article, fourth in the series, takes up the third pillar. The final article of conclusions is to be by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of Riverside Church in New York City.

By Arthur Hays Sulzberger
President and Publisher, The New York Times

Change is an invariable law of nature. Nothing that lives is static. If we are to achieve the functioning, effective peace called for by the Federal Council of Churches then—in the language of the Council—we must provide the means periodically to adapt the treaty structure of the world to changing conditions.

Such provision is advisable as an act of common sense and self-protection. No one can foresee the future. Nor can we as a nation claim any great genius for anticipating events. We have never gone into war prepared. We have not even been able always to distinguish between our friends and our enemies. Often, in the past 150 years, events beyond our control have impelled us to alter both our national and our international policy.

Six Pillars of Peace

1. Political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations.
2. Collaboration on economic and financial matters of world-wide import.
3. Adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions.
4. Assurance, through international organization, of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples.
5. Control of armaments.
6. Establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

Our independence was won in conflict with Great Britain; yet since then Great Britain has proved our most reliable ally. In the past three decades, Italy and Japan have been first our associates and now our enemies; and Soviet Russia, with whom for years after the last war we did not have even diplomatic relations, has become a valiant companion in arms. The impossibility of determining the acts of other nations should of itself commend to us the desirability of reconsidering from time to time the structure of all treaties.

The advisability of such a course is suggested also by our Constitution. Our Founding Fathers not only provided the means of changing the Constitution, but themselves made use of that machinery to add the Bill of Rights to our basic law. The elasticity of the document they shaped accounts for its success and permanence.

The fate of the League of Nations indicates that it might be wise not only to provide machinery for changing the peace structure, but also to make it mandatory that all nations reconsider the treaties at definite intervals. This was the intention of Lord Robert Cecil who, on behalf of the British delegation to the last Peace Conference, proposed that Article 19 of the Covenant of the League should state that "the Body of Delegates shall make provision for the periodic revision of treaties which have become obsolete and of international conditions the continuance of which may endanger the peace of the world."

Under this clause the members of the League would have been obligated at specific periods to survey legal, economic and social factors—such factors as helped produce this war. They would have been obligated to consider in orderly manner and in reasonable atmosphere such questions as those of the mandates and colonies, of the Sudetenland, of Austria, and Danzig.

But the wording of Article 19 was changed so that instead of providing that the Assembly "must consider grievances," it read "may consider grievances." Then, when Bolivia and Chile sought to have the League settle their boundary dispute at the Second Assembly, it was eventually ruled that the League could not "of itself modify any treaty."

This time it should be recognized that the primary business of a peace system is to modify treaties when the necessity arises. More should be done than has ever been attempted heretofore to watch the developments of disputes, grievances, conditions of any kind that are likely to cause trouble if not dealt with in time.

To this end a permanent commission charged to study and report on the early symptoms of war might well be as organic a part of a peace structure as the international health section of the League. The Chile-Bolivia boundary case suggests that regional councils, if set up within an over-all world organization, might form a first court of appeal for disputes within the region.

The main difficulty will be in making governments accept revisions and modifications of the status quo in the interest of world peace. Therefore I suggest that the United States (which played an important part in changing the wording of Article 19 from must to may) should accept its full responsibility and join with other nations in helping to solve these international problems, and that this time we support Lord Robert Cecil's vital proposal.

Most wars are made in violation of treaties. Even benign governments have abrogated contracts with their citizenry when changing events have suggested that the public interest lay in other directions. If we are seeking a lasting peace, let us be prepared to adapt our agreements to realities.

Peace is no less dynamic than war. To win it and to preserve it require a degree of sacrifice as great almost as that of battle.

Kermit Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Maj. Kermit Roosevelt, who passed on in Alaska on June 4 while serving with the Army, was a son of former President Theodore Roosevelt.

In announcing Major Roosevelt's passing, the War Department gave no details.

Major Roosevelt entered the service when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, having previously served with the British Army in Norway and Egypt. Like his two surviving brothers, Brig.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., now in North Africa, and Maj. Archibald Roosevelt, in the Pacific area, he was a veteran of World War I. Quentin Roosevelt, youngest of the four brothers, was killed in aerial action over France during that conflict.

Officials said Major Roosevelt had been on duty in Alaska for several months, but were unable to say what his assignment was. He was not attached to any particular branch of the service.

When Russia went to war with Finland, he accepted a commission as a colonel in the Finnish forces and engaged in recruiting in England for the Finnish Army.

A banker, engineer and author, Kermit Roosevelt engaged in high adventure. Besides fighting in two major wars, he went with his father on the latter's hunting expeditions to Africa in 1909 and 1910, and later traveled over much of the world. Many of these adventures were recorded in his books, "The Happy Hunting Grounds," "East of the Sun and West of the Moon," and "Trailing the Giant Panda."

Hawaiian-Japanese Fund Of $10,340 Goes to U. S.

HONOLULU, T. H., June 7 (AP)—More than 1,700 Hawaiian residents of Japanese blood, both alien and American-born, contributed $10,340 to the United States Government to emphasize their horror over the execution of captured American Army fliers in Japan.

The fund was accepted by Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department, from Walter Mihata, the contributors' spokesman.

7 P. C. Gain in Arms Output Reported for April by Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Arms production in April jumped 7 per cent over March, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, reported today, with "all major categories of munitions" showing gains and the total increase "something more than can be expected as an average at this stage of the program."

The aircraft program alone totaled $1,649,000,000 in the month, or one third of the record-breaking $5,000,000,000 worth of munitions produced.

Although aircraft, with its related, ordnance, showed the greatest dollar gain of all armament, it still "did not quite meet the month's objectives," Mr. Nelson said. Actual numbers of planes produced was not revealed, but it was apparent that the 7,000 mark once predicted for April had not been attained.

Aircraft alone gained 11 per cent in dollar volume. Big bombers, the focal point of the program, jumped 18 per cent, while Navy single-engine fighters showed a gain of almost 50 per cent.

"War production during April was in better balance than at any time since Pearl Harbor," Mr. Nelson's report said. He added, however, that "there were still some objects produced in excess of expectations, but in others output lagged badly."

Summarized, the April production score was:

Aircraft, including plane armament, gliders, blimps, barrage balloons, propellers, engines, ordnance, etc.—up 8 per cent.

Ground ordnance, including tanks, artillery, self-propelled guns, antiaircraft weapons, small arms, and ammunition—up 4 per cent.

Navy and Army vessels—up 3 per cent.

Merchant ships—up 11 per cent.

Miscellaneous munitions, including vehicles, uniforms, machine tools, and export equipment—up 11 per cent.

Some outstanding individual records on the April score chart got special note.

Mr. Nelson singled out the following:

Rocket ammunition for the new "Bazooka" antitank gun, a shoulder weapon fired by two infantrymen with terrific effect on tank armor, showed "a great spurt," jumping into mass production ahead of expectations.

A "tremendous increase" was chalked up in the manufacture of "heavy aerial bombs for Axis delivery."

Artillery output hit "a greater volume in April than is scheduled for any month this year or next."

Ground signal equipment made a "spectacular advance of 22 per cent."

Accelerated delivery of destroyer-escorts, to join the offensive against the U-boat, contributed to a gain of 83 per cent in output of minor Army and Navy vessels, but Mr. Nelson warned that "still greater progress is important."

The index of war production climbed 37 points to 567, meaning that American arsenals are turning out 5.67 times the volume of goods produced in the month before Pearl Harbor.

Although maximum output of airplanes will not be reached until next year, production of merchant vessels is near its peak, Mr. Nelson said. Deliveries of industrial machinery and equipment expanded in April, but beginning in May they were scheduled to start declining and by the end of this year are expected to taper off to less than 40 per cent of April volume.

Deliveries of major combat vessels—cruisers, battleships, and carriers—declined just about as scheduled in April, and while the actual value of naval ships delivered was 3 per cent greater than in March, tonnage dropped from 186,000 tons of displacement to 157,000.

Tanker-Freighter Explode in Crash Off Coast of U. S.

NORFOLK, Va., June 7 (AP)—Eighty-four men were killed in terrific explosions when an American tanker and an American freighter loaded with ammunition collided in the dark a few days ago off the United States East Coast.

The Navy announced the collision on June 5 and said an investigation is being made.

So tremendous were the explosions that debris was showered on a Coast Guard ship a quarter of a mile away.

The blast killed 66 of the 69 men aboard the freighter, tore the ship to pieces and sent it to the bottom almost immediately after the collision. Eighteen of the tanker's 82 seamen perished as flames burned lifeboats before they could be launched.

The victims included 35 members of Navy gun crews, of whom 25 were aboard the freighter and 10 aboard the tanker.

The two ships, survivors said, were proceeding in opposite directions when the freighter veered suddenly and rammed its bow into the tanker's port side aft of the forecastle head.

Survivors were landed at Norfolk by Coast Guard and naval rescue ships.

Greatness Depicted By Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt recently gave her definition of a "great person."

Speaking to 1,000 New York school children, the President's wife said: "It is a privilege to be a great person and each of us can be a great person even though living in a small community and not particularly recognized by those about us.

"You are a great person as long as you are the factor that keeps the community doing the right thing."

Plane Ferry Service Jumps 6,000 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati, June 7

Two years ago today the first plane was ferried to the British in Canada under Lend-Lease.

Today, Col. William H. Turner, commanding the Ferrying division of the Army Transport Command, announced that in the first five months of 1943 the Division had increased its foreign deliveries over the comparable period of 1942 by 6,000 per cent.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the AAF, told the graduating class at West Point last week that May deliveries alone across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans aggregated 1,800.

High Court Sets Aside Draft Conviction

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The Supreme Court set aside today the conviction of a draft registrant on a charge that he knowingly failed and neglected to keep his local draft board advised at all times of the address where mail would reach him.

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed delivered the 7-to-2 opinion, specifically applying to Homer Lester Bartchy, also known as Homer Brooks, of Houston, Texas, identified as former State Secretary of the Community Party in Texas and one-time candidate for Governor of Texas on the Communist ticket.

Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone and Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts dissented.

Mr. Bartchy, who entered the service of the American merchant marine, contended that he had notified his Houston draft board of his address but that his notice to report for induction was sent to another address and was not received by him.

Other Opinions

In other actions today the Court:

Ruled 5 to 4 in a decision by Mr. Justice Reed that the Federal wage-hour law does not apply to a cook who prepares and serves meals to maintenance-of-way employes of an interstate railroad. The litigation was brought by L. Mcleod, a cook, against the Threlkeld Commissary Company of Houston, Texas, which had a contract with the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company. Associate Justices Frank Murphy, Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Wiley B. Rutledge dissented.

Agreed to review a decision upholding the exclusion of Negroes from voting in a Texas Democratic primary to nominate candidates for Congress.

Refused to reconsider its May 3 decision that a draft registrant claiming exemption from military service as a conscientious objector must report for induction if his claim was denied by a draft board and by the Selective Service Director on behalf of the President.

Postponement of Suits

Ruled in an 8-to-1 decision by Associate Justice Robert Jackson that legislation authorizing the postponement of civil suits involving persons in the armed forces was not intended to apply to a person stationed in Washington unless a leave of absence had been applied for and denied. Mr. Justice Black dissented.

Upheld in 5-to-1 decision by Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter the conviction of William R. Johnson, named by the Government as an operator of Chicago gambling houses, on charges of Federal income tax evasion for 1936 to 1939. Mr. Justice Roberts dissented and Messrs. Justices Murphy, Jackson, and Rutledge did not participate.

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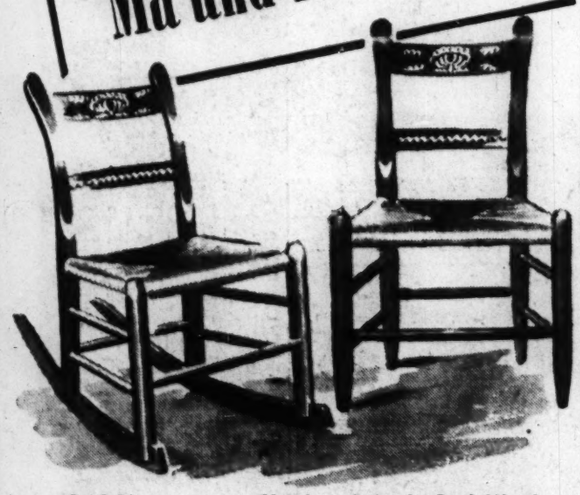

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Will Allied Victory Include Food for Germany?

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Joseph Goebbels' disclosure in a recent speech of serious food problems in Germany, including the destruction of part of last year's crop as a result of bad weather, focuses attention on the position of German agriculture after the war and its consideration in the peace treaties.

The Germans, in the past, declared that they were incapable of feeding themselves, using this deficiency as excuse for the pressure in export markets. This craving for an expension of foreign trade found its culmination shortly before the outbreak of the war when Hitler, in one of his speeches, uttered the formula: "German people, you must export or die." On the other hand, the same Germans claimed to be invulnerable to the food blockade because they had succeeded in their food self-sufficiency program.

During the present war, Germany has increased its food supplies by the conquest of the most fertile regions of Europe. This self-sufficiency by conquest will go down together with the dream of world domination with an Allied victory. The United Nations, however, will face this problem after the war: Will the Germans have to be fed in a similar manner as the populations in occupied countries? It will only be natural that Allied assistance will reach first the victims of Naziism before the defeated Germans can be considered.

Decision on Exports

The United Nations after the war will have to decide whether Germany should be permitted to maintain its great industrial enterprise producing for exports as a means for the imports of food, or whether a greater natural self-sufficiency in food should be developed. In the latter case Germany would not have to depend upon a great industrial production for exports.

It is only natural that Germany would prefer to continue as a big industrial power and it will attempt to prove that it could survive only as a highly industrialized country because of its incapacity for raising enough food at home. The assurances of the successful self-sufficiency during the war will have been forgotten by that time.

If Germany could improve its self-sufficiency in food in a natural manner, its overdeveloped industrial plant could be reduced and with it the danger of new German military adventures. The examination of the role of agriculture in Western Europe leads to the conclusion that Germany can solve its food problems, once it is willing to abandon extreme industrialization for the purpose of military expansion.

Germany's prewar consumption of food put it on a similar level with Western Europe. Potatoes and pork are of greater importance in its diet than in that of Great Britain, Holland, France of Switzerland while less beef, sugar and eggs were consumed than in Great Britain, Belgium or Switzerland.

Decline in Farm Areas

If we compare German agriculture with that of Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium or Switzerland we find that the yield of crops per hectare and the number of livestock developed more favorably in these countries than in Germany during the last five decades. Agricultural land in Germany under the plow declined from 72 per cent of the total in 1880 to 68 per cent in 1930. Although similar declines took place elsewhere, they did not affect the agricultural output because of greater productivity. The agricultural populations of Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland together amount to 2,300,000. Germany, on the other hand, is employing 9,000,000 owners and laborers or one third of its working population on farms, but the net output per workers in recent years was 20 per cent lower than in France, 30 per cent lower than in Switzerland and by 45 per cent lower than in either Denmark or the Netherlands.

The German farmer received much less agricultural education than his brothers in western Europe, and the capital, invested in labor-saving and efficiency-increasing devices in agriculture was the smallest in Germany. This is only natural because in the past capital investments were directed into war industries.

Denmark, for example, with one third of its population engaged in farming, could not absorb more than 20 per cent of the food output for its own consumption, the rest had to be exported. The Netherlands, of whose population only 20 per cent was engaged in farming before the war, had to export one-half of its food production. Belgium and Switzerland, with an agricultural population of less than 20 per cent of the total, were no food exporters except in vegetables and dairy products but contributed substantially to their own needs.

Climate and soil are as favorable in most parts of Germany as they are in Denmark or Switzerland. It is true that East Prussia has sandy soils, but crops can be adjusted to the best suitable soil, and use of fertilizers, special seeds and scientific cultivation can improve conditions.

Germany has available 20,000,000 hectares suitable for agricultural cultivation and 10,000,000 hectares of pastures. Proportionately, it has 2½ times the space which can be cultivated in Holland or Belgium, and it has slightly more than Italy. In addition Germany has preserved a forest area which is absolutely and relatively greater than in all other countries in western Europe. Of its total area, 27.5 per cent contains forests, while this proportion declines to 19.2 per cent for France, 18.7 per cent for Italy, 17.8 per cent for Belgium, 8.1 per cent for Denmark, 7.8 per cent for Holland, 5.4 per cent for Great Britain and 1.4 per cent for Ireland. It is heroic to talk of the "German Forest" and to preserve it, but when the dire need of food production is objectively considered, new cultivated land could be gained from forest territories.

If we compare a few basic crops as produced in Belgium, Denmark or Holland on the one hand, and in Germany on the other, we find that the productivity in wheat for example, is higher in the first group by 30 per cent in the average, in rye and oats by 35 per cent, in barley by one third and in potatoes and sugar beets by 10 per cent.

On the other hand, the number of horses amounted to 3,400,000 in Germany compared with 550,000 in Belgium and Holland together. While Germany has developed as the first pig raising country of Europe, its cattle, although numerous, remain far behind the dairy yield reached in Holland or Switzerland.

Important deductions can be reached from this brief survey of German agriculture. Agriculture in Germany has not been brought to the level which it holds in Western Europe. The program for expansion of industrial and war production absorbed most of the available capital. Thus, the limited use of machinery in agriculture is partly responsible for the lower productivity which in its turn causes low wages. In addition, scientific schooling of farmers has been neglected.

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Sherbrooke: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., June 17.

United States

California

Los Altos: The Garden of Twelve Acres, end of Pine Lane, from San Antonio Road, 3 p. m., June 19.
St. Helena: St. Helena Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 18.

Colorado

Loveland: Church Edifice, 301 West Fourth Street, 2 p. m., June 19.

Connecticut

Ridgefield: Ridgefield Public School, East Ridge, 3:30 p. m., June 13.

Idaho

Caldwell: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 18.
Nampa: The Brethren Church, 8 p. m., June 17.

Minnesota

Fairmont: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 15.

Montana

Hamilton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 17.
Havre: Junior High Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 13.
Lewistown: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 14.

Nebraska

Norfolk: City Auditorium, 4:15 p. m., June 13. Radiocast.

New Jersey

North Bergen: Robert Fulton School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 15.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 3 p. m., June 13. Radiocast Station WXQR, 1560 kilocycles.
Herkimer: Herkimer High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 13.
Schenectady: Union College Memorial Chapel, Union College Grounds, 3:30 p. m., June 13.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., June 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 14.

Ohio

Celina: Celina High School Auditorium, East Livingston Street, 3 p. m., June 13.

Oregon

Portland (joint lecture): City Auditorium, Southwest Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., June 19.

Pennsylvania

Altoona: Jaffa Mosque, 3:15 p. m., June 13.
Oil City: Belles Lettres Club Auditorium, 405 West First Street, 3 p. m., June 13.

South Dakota

Brookings: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 13.
Lead: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 15.
Rapid City: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 17. Radiocast Station KOBH, 1460 kilocycles.
Watertown: Church Edifice, 2:30 p. m., June 13.

Wisconsin

Portage: 3 p. m., June 13.
Sturgeon Bay: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 15.

Wyoming

Cheyenne: Junior High School Auditorium, Capitol Avenue at Twentieth Street, 8 p. m., June 18.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc., on June 27, July 25, Aug. 22.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on June 20, July 4, 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on June 20, Aug. 15.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 20, July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on June 27; July 25; Aug. 22.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on July 4; Aug. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on June 13, 27; July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc., on June 20; July 18; Aug. 15.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Etchings by Arthur Briscoe. Through June.
Boston Symphony Hall—Exhibition of paintings by Glenna Miller.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by James H. Means. Through June.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture and miniatures by members of the Guild. Through June 19.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous Prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.
Institute of Modern Art (temporary address —210 Dartmouth Street)—Artists for Victory. Through June 18.
Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Mary Hoover Aiken. Through June 12.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Sculpture, pastels, and drawings by Emily Winthrop Miles. Through June.
Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition includes the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection of Chinese Export Porcelain; European Near Eastern Embroideries lent from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick. Through June 20. Arts of our Allies, Belgium. June 8-July 18; Paintings by Contemporary American Artists; Prints of Gardens and Gardeners, etchings of the Thames by Whistler, etchings by Wenzler Hollar of Bohemia; Silver of the Arlington Street Church. Through June.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Fitchburg Fitchburg Art Center—Sixth Salon of Photography. Through June 16.
Winchester: Gallery of the Public Library—Exhibition of portrait paintings by New England artists.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of works by artists of Worcester County.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Fourth annual exhibition by Rhode Island artists.

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Theater News—Current Art Exhibitions

Fogg Museum of Art
'Spoon Dance'
Sculpture by Emily Winthrop Miles at the Fogg Museum of Art

At the Pops Tonight

Wedding March from "The Golden Cockerel" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Three Dances from Asiatic Russia Rakov
Soviet Iron Works ..... Mossoloff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Concerto for Pianoforte No. 1, in B-flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
Waltz from "Eugène Onégin" Tchaikovsky
Polka and Russian Dance from the Ballet "The Golden Age" .. Shostakovitch
Procession of the Sardar from the "Caucasian Sketches" Ippolitov-Ivanoff
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. Starring Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Those Endearing Young Charms," by Edward Chodorov. Featuring Virginia Gilmore, Blanche Sweet, Zachary Scott and Dean Harens. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.
Cambridge Summer Theater—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten. Starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:20, 4:40, 8.
Exeter—"Desert Victory." 2:15, 6:15, 8:15. News, 3, 5, 8. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.
Fenway—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 12:50, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss." Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"The Last Will of Dr. Mabuse." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.
Kenmore—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30; "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:40, 7:40, 10:20. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Frances Langford, Leon Errol. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:40, 9:15.
Metropolitan—"The Moon Is Down." Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.
Majestic—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland. 11:55 a. m., 4:15 8.
Modern—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.
Orpheum—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:05, 10:25. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.
Paramount—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, Ray Milland, Herbert Marshall, Merle Oberon, Charles Laughton. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.
Scollay—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"Medicine on Guard," "Wings Up," "Mediterranean—Ports of Call," "Screen Snapshots No. 8," "Edgar Kennedy Comedy," "A Carey Wilson Tale of Yesterday" cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.
Telepix—"Officers' Candidate School at Miami," "Hollywood Stars," "U. S. Army Band," "Gold in Peru," Burgess Meredith," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"I Escaped From Gestapo." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. "Paiso Paces." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:30, 9:05.
Uptown—"Desert Victory." 2:40, 5:25, 8:10. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 11:05 a.m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Hit Parade of '43." J. Carroll, S. Hayward. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller, P. Gifford. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Laugh Your Blues Away," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley.
Coolidge Corner: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "I Walked With a Zombie," F. Dee, Tom Conway. 2, 8.
Harvard: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 2, 8.
University: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.
Codman Square: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "You Can't Escape Forever." 3:30, 7, 9:45. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2:05, 8:20.
Park: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tarzan Triumphs." Johnny Weismuller. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, E. Landi. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern." "We Are the Marines." 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 1:52, 4:59, 8:05. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:03, 6:09, 9:15.
Mystic: Spruce Street Boys." "Beat Side Kick." 2:15, 7, 9:55. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:25, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. 3:30, 9:06. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 1:52, 7:37.
Orpheum: "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eris Flore. 2:10, 8:15. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:30, 9:35.
Strand: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 7, 9:35. "Desert Victory." 2:25, 8:35.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Saludos Amigos."
Fellsway: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Eyes of the Underworld."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
NATICK—Colonial: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor. 1:45. No evening performance.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "At Dawn We Die," John Clement. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, H. Hilliard. 2, 8.
Strand: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Heirs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson.
Strand: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "Fighting Engineers."
Capitol: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Reveille with Beverly." "One of Our Aircraft is Missing." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "How's About It," Andrew Sisters, Robert Paige. 2:08, 7:53. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Jon Hunter. 3:27, 9:16.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. "About Face," Sergeant Doubleday. "Conflict" "In which We Serve," Noel Coward. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 2:15, 7:45, daily.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Reveille with Beverly," A. Miller.
WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:30, 7:50.

American Paintings Shown At the Boston Art Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The Provisional Acquisitions Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is now hung with a new selection of pictures painted by contemporary American artists. This gallery is unique in Museum installation and accession. At some future date the Museum is entitled to exchange any picture for a more representative work by the artist.

The Provisional Gallery has never imparted an impression of uniformity. Such is the character of art in our land today, that each artist performs according to his own taste and disposition. Preliminary training seems to mean little in molding the ultimate style of a painter. The variety of moods expressed, the different degrees of personal and impersonal utterance, the disposition towards emphatic clarity on the one hand and allusory diffuseness on the other, all indicate a disunity and disparity that are difficult to explain.

Standardization has fixed the objects we see in everyday life in set and repetitious patterns. Posters, labels, fashion design, advertising are all uniform throughout the nation. Yet two artists, living next door to each other, may speak their thoughts in utter contradiction. The heterogeneity of American painting is typified in this display; it is bewildering and entertaining.

Emil Kosa, Jr.'s, landscape of California is a happy report of mountains and valley set before us in fleecy strokes. It is warm and luxuriant. Raymon Breinen's "The Night" engages the imagination with its visionary implication. The way Mr. Breinen resolves spires, roofs, and turrets into a pattern of angles and cones is agreeable, and it shows how modern painting has brought artists back to basic motives. Isabel Bishop's "Ice Cream Cones" is a bit of present day genre, presented in an esoteric haze. That theme would have seemed, off-hand, better presented in the self-conscious vernacular of Paul Meltsner's picture of "Life with Father." There is a good deal of that kind of studied provincialism in American painting today, given its first impetus by Grant Wood.

Other pictures in the collection show many themes and variations: Marsden Hartley's "Black Duck" is Manet-like, abbreviating more economically, Everett Shinn's "Alexander Bridge, Paris," is a tenuous confection, sheer and Turneresque; Dong Kingman's water color "Blue Moon" is lively and piquant, setting us on a search for Asiatic and European traits that would be expected in the paintings by an American born of Chinese parents. Other pictures are by Herman Dudley Murphy, Mabel Russell Sturgis, Martin Peterson, Andrew Wyeth, and Edward Melcarth.

★ ★ ★

Exhibition at Pops

In the first balcony foyer of Symphony Hall, is a selection of canvases by the New England artist, Glenna Miller.

The style of Miss Miller lends itself especially to the spacious walls of the foyer. She lays on paint with a special respect for lineal pattern. She paints portraits and townscapes, and both are executed with well-accentuated outline.

New Englanders will relish many of the streets and shops and houses that have been selected by Miss Miller for characterization. She has an eye for the typical and a gift bordering on caricature for defining salient traits. There is a literary quality as well in her descriptive canvases. The portraits preserve a sketchlike quality, but they manage in a tenuous way to convey the traits of her interesting sitters.

Openings Tonight

"Those Endearing Young Charms"—At the Wilbur, new comedy by Ewdard Chodorov about the problems of hasty wartime marriages. Virginia Gilmore and Zachary Scott play the role of a girl and aviator who are married after 36 hours' acquaintance; Blanche Sweet is the girl's mother; Dean Harens, a buck private; Max Gordon is the producer; Frederick Fox, the scene designer; and Mr. Chodorov the director. Curtain at 8:30.

"Jane Eyre"—At the Plymouth, Helen Jerome's dramatization of Charlotte Brontë's novel, with Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler to head the cast. The dramatization is the one used by Katharine Hepburn in 1936. Curtain at 8:30.

"The Damask Cheek"—At Brattle Hall, Cambridge. John Van Druten's comedy, about an English girl who came to America in the early 1900's. Elissa Landi plays the part which was done here earlier in the season by Flora Robson. Curtain at 8:30.

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June 16-19—BAMBI, Walt Disney Feature
June 20-26—I MARRIED A WITCH, Veronica Lake
June 27-29—RANDOM HARVEST, Greer Garson, Ronald Colman
June 30-July 3—CRYSTAL BALL, P. Goddard.

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Plane Production Soaring To Quarter of War Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Total production of America's sky-filling aviation industry in 1943 will soar to $20,100,000,000 or a full quarter of the war budget, while one fourth of all the multimotored aircraft produced will be transport planes for the United States' global operations, the Office of War Information disclosed in a special report today.

The pattern of the future now set by war will result in the United States having half a million private, commercial and military airplanes in service by 1950, the Government predicted.

Stressing the seven - league strides of America's war-fostered air transport development together with its postwar potentialities, the OWI in a document prepared in collaboration with the War Production Board and Army, Navy and Civil Aeronautics agencies, disclosed that Army-operated air transport services alone surpassed the sum total of air transport organizations existing throughout the world before the war.

Making public its latest, authentic "report to the nation" on a subject of intense wartime interest, the OWI disclosed:

1941 Auto Contrast

1. That the total 1943 aviation production — cargo and combat planes combined—of $20,100,000,000 will be almost a seventh of the estimated national income, contrasting significantly with the automobile industry's best prewar figures, which at their 1941 peak reached only $3,700,000,000.

2. That the Army Air Force Air Transport Command and the naval air transport service, together with the vitally - contributing commercial air lines, are all carrying steadily increasing quantities of cargo and war personnel and are steadily expanding their operations and air routes. The Army and Navy average "several hundred" trans-Atlantic flights a week.

3. These achievements are being rung up entirely with converted passenger liners and bombers, not a single plane conceived solely as a cargo-carrier being yet in service in the Western Hemisphere, a factor which has resulted in considerable loss of efficiency in loading and capacity.

4. Three new cargo planes are now being flight-tested, however; the twin-engined Curtiss-Wright "Caravan" or C-76, built entirely of plywood and the first plane to be designed primarily as a short-route carrier; the four-motored Lockheed "Constellation" or C-69, with a pressurized cabin for long-range substratosphere trips, and the widely known "Mars" flying boat, probably the largest aircraft in the world.

5. The vast wartime expansion is being accompanied by a world-wide development of airways, communications and airports which will be available for civilian service after the war.

6. Even so, the collaborating Civil Aeronautics Administration strongly warns against extravagant claims that "the airplane will drive other forms of transportation out of business," pointing to high cost per ton-mile and immense problems of refueling as major deterring factors.

The scope and regularity of air transport today, the OWI remarked, is best illustrated by the celebrated complaint of an Air Transport Command pilot in Washington who said:

"My laundry's in India—I can't get it till next week."

Further eye-opening examples cited by the OWI: A pilot on the South American-African run recently flew the Atlantic four times within three days, while another crossed 12 times in 13 days, making one round-trip in less than 24 hours. An ATC plane recently flew from Australia to California in the record time of 33 hours, 27 minutes. A complete hospital was flown to Alaska in 36 hours.

Diversified Cargo

The report, prepared in consultation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the WPB, the ATC, the Naval Air Transport Service, and other public and private organizations, lists cargoes which read like those carried by the quinqueremes from Ninevah and Tyre.

Planes have brought platinum from Persia, beryl ore, quartz crystals and industrial diamonds from South Africa, crude rubber from Brazil, balsa from Central America, and block mica from India. In eight weeks, 32 tons of bristles, 70 tons of parachute silk, 47 tons of tin and 70 tons of tungsten were air-freighted from China to India on the "aerial Burma Road."

Only in cases of emergency are tanks and jeeps and other mammoth objects transported across the ocean by air, the OWI stated. Ordinarily the bulkiest objects are airplant engines. Among the smallest objects have been Fiji Islands beetles flown to Honduras to check a root weevil attacking hemp.

Planes returning from combat zones bring back wounded. Every day for months transport planes have flown supplies to Guadalcanal from Pacific bases, sometimes bringing wounded on the return trip. Battle-damaged submarines in distant ports have received repair parts by air.

The forced utilization of bombers and converted planes has meant that planes cannot be loaded to their full capacity, the report continues. Converted B-24 Liberator bombers, for instance, while doing yeoman service, lack available space for loading within balance both fore and aft of the center of gravity. Weight must be carefully distributed, particularly toward the tail.

Even newer models, including the Douglas Skymaster or C-54 and Curtiss Commando of C-46, while they have great capacity, leave room for improvement in doors and cargo-hold down facilities, the report said. Present flying boats do not receive bulky cargo well because of bulkheads and small size of hatches.

Before the assault on Pearl Harbor a maximum of 434 planes were being operated commercially within and beyond the United States by the commercial air lines. Since then a 49 per cent cut in air line equipment has resulted in only a 29 per cent cut in schedules, because of improved maintenance facilities and quicker turn-arounds. The report remarks that flying is the only form of passenger travel at present selling tickets on a straight priority basis.

During February losses in the ATC were only four hundredths of 1 per cent. Not a single plane was lost from enemy action in the Pacific, although, to quote Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, "There have been several attempts to interfere."

Pullman Prediction

Turning to the future, the report recalls that President Roosevelt recently said that, on the basis of unit weight, aircraft production for 1944 would be 55 per cent larger even than the enormous 1943 production. It points out that the National Resources Planning Board estimates that "within the next decade or two, air travel in the United States will assume approximately 70 per cent of present-day Pullman rail travel, or about 6,000,000,000 revenue passenger-miles."

Postwar flights from Washinton, D. C., the report estimates, will reach Mexico City in less than seven hours, Paris or London in 10 hours, Moscow in 16, Cairo in 18, Shanghai in 24 and Chungking on the other side of the globe in 26. By 1945 it expects that transport planes in the 100,000-pound to 120,000-pound class will be flying in quantity.

Important limiting factors on the possibility that aviation would oust other forms of transport were cited by the OWI report. On the air map, the ideal route from Chicago to Calcutta would pass across the North Pole, but lack of navigation aids and refueling facilities forms a serious deterrent, it is remarked.

As for the thesis that airplanes will supplant steamships, the report cites C. A. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, as authority that "more than two surface freighter loads of gasoline must be carried to Newfoundland and England to permit the air delivery of a cargo which one freighter could carry across"—to fuel the number of plane trips that would carry the same tonnage.

Training School: They're Going to Fly the Ferries

United States Army Signal Corps

Air Transport Command Prepares Pilots and Crew Members in Boston

A training detachment of the Domestic Transportation Division of the Air Transport Command, stationed at Commonwealth Airport, Boston, Mass. Northeast Airlines, Inc., is working under a contract with the ATC, like other air lines, to provide instructors and training for air crews. Pilots, airplane and engine mechanics are being trained by Northeast. Col. Harold R. Harris is commanding officer of the Domestic Transportation Division, and Maj. Gen. Harold L. George is in command of the ATC.

Argentina Awaits New Cabinet

Continued from Page 1

being unable to reach an agreement on the constitution of the Cabinet," he said, "I deliver to Gen. Pedro Ramirez my indeclinable resignation from the position as Chief of the Provisional Government, for which I was scheduled to swear oath today."

Ramirez Issues Communiqué

General Ramirez, formerly War Minister in the Castillo Cabinet, accepted responsibility for forming a Government. He addressed himself to the armed forces and the people in his communiqué.

General Ramirez kept the 10-man list of Cabinet officers originally assembled by General Rawson, but resignations chewed it up today.

Gen. Domingo Martinez stepped out as Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government, and Gen. Juan Pistarini, as Minister of Public Works.

Minister of Finance José Maria Rosa and Minister of Public Education Horace Calderon also resigned, according to private reports reaching Montevideo.

Proposed Cabinet

Señores Rosa and Calderon were the only civilians in the proposed Cabinet. The other members are:

Vice-President — Rear Admiral Sabo Sueyro.

Minister of the Interior—Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni.

Minister of Agriculture—Gen. Diego Mason.

Minister of the Navy—Rear-Admiral Benito Sueyro.

General Ramirez had been slated for the Ministry of War. Whether he would keep this post as well as the Presidency was not made plain.

The composition of this Cabinet disappointed democratic Argentines as well as others abroad who had looked for a genuine liberalizing of Argentine policy. The near-monopoly of Army and Navy officers, and the closing of Congress, raised serious doubts as to the regime's intentions.

General Rawson's resignation has not been explained, but he is credited with being more pro-United Nations than is General Ramirez.

German-Trained Officers

Neither of them could be classified as ardent friends of democracy at home or abroad. The traditions of the Argentine Army run in other directions. German-trained for the most part, Argentine officers have been among the last to concede that Hitler's legions could be stopped.

The driving force behind Argentina's governmental upheaval is still seen as the belated admission by conservative chieftians that the Axis cannot win. This admission has been sufficient to arouse the Army to action. Regardless of swirls and eddies, the main current of Argentine policy is likely to move toward collaboration with the United Nations.

As long as the conservative and Army elements remain in control, informed observers look for minimum steps away from Argentina's "prudent neutrality," rather than the giant strides that would be taken by at least eight in 10 of the Argentine people—if they had their way.

People Quiet

So far, there have been only a few manifestations of revolution by the people. They broke windows and threw stones, but this was with, not against, the Army. Order has quickly been restored under martial law.

General Rawson gave no reason for dissolving Congress. Across the Rio de la Plata in democratically-sensitive Uruguay, significance was attached to the wording of the decree. It avoided the word "elections," and referred instead to the "constitution of a new Congress." This was viewed as holding open the possibility of having a Congress appointed by executive action rather than popular vote.

Diplomats of other American Nations kept in close touch at Buenos Aires. They generally were suspending judgment until the regime made its position more clear.

German and Japanese radiocasts hailed the week-end of rightist actions as showing that Argentina has not deserted its policy whereby Axis spies and propaganda flourish there.

The Nazi propaganda sheet El Pamero continued to be published. One prominent Nazi was reported arrested early in the coup. Later, attention turned to the Communists. Warnings were issued against Communist activity, and the Communist newspaper La Hora was suspended.

Despite these rightist tendencies, the new regime drew upon itself the condemnation of many conservatives.

To this point, the net result appears to be that the rightists retain control.

They have staved off a situation that might have led to popular revolt if the Castillo regime had kept itself in power by manipulating the September elections.

Much depends on how the Argentine people react, now that the feeling of revolt has been loosed in the land.

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Dr. Nicolas Repetto, leader of the Argentine Socialist Party, said here over the week end that the revolt in his country was a "palace revolution," rather than an expression of democratic sentiment.

He told a general press conference that Gen. Arturo Rawson, who led the revolting troops into Buenos Aires, and Gen. Pedro Ramirez, War Minister under deposed President Castillo and now leader of the revolutionary government, both were "members of the Castillo Party and of definitely conservative leanings." The conference was arranged by the office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

[Soon after Dr. Repetto said this, the new regime dissolved Congress].

James E. Freeman

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, who passed on here yesterday, was a nationally-known Episcopal Church leader and Bishop of Washington since 1923.

Bishop Freeman, a noted religious writer and lecturer, was given principal credit for the building of Washington's famous $12,000,000 National Cathedral, which he envisioned as a national shrine comparable to England's Westminster Abbey.

He was a leader in the Episcopal Church's social service program and long was known as a friend of Presidents and statesmen.

Bishop Freeman was consecrated as head of the Washington Diocese, which included the District of Columbia and part of Southern Maryland, on Sept. 19, 1923. Previously, he had served congregations in Yonkers, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., and Washington.

A native of New York, Bishop Freeman worked in the accounting departments of several railroads for 15 years before he entered the ministry.

Eight-Engine Boat

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The giant experimental flying boat which Henry J. Kaiser and Howard Hughes are building on the West Coast will be an all-plywood craft powered by eight engines and capable of carrying 60 tons of cargo.

These and other details about the plane, reputed to be the largest aircraft under construction anywhere, were disclosed today by the Office of War Information in an air transport report covering planes already in operation and in various stages of development.

Officially designated as the HK-1, the flying boat will have a gross weight of 400,000 pounds. Other details as reported by OWI:

Fuel capacity, 8,000 gallons; average cruising speed, 174 miles an hour; wing spread, 320 feet; length, 218 feet.

By way of contrast, the two-engine DC-3, widely used by air lines and the military services, has a wing spread of 123 feet, length 64½ feet.

The horsepower of the flying boat's engines was not specified.

Dog Carries On in Africa With Pal of Missing Pilot

RALSTON, N. J., June 7 (AP)—The parents of a missing flier who asked Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower if their son's pet cocker spaniel might be returned to them will understand why their request will not be granted. Because the dog had two masters—their son and his best friend.

When Dr. Bion R. East of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and Mrs. East were notified that their son, Lieut. Richard J. East of New York, had failed to return from a mission on the North African front, Dr. East wrote to General Eisenhower, and asked for the dog.

At Allied Headquarters in North Africa, General Eisenhower said he placed the dog, Duckworth, on a plane preparatory to being shipped here. However, Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Allied air commander of the Northwest African Air Force, learned the dog was the joint property of Lieutenant East and Lieut. Harold F. Taff of Otto, Ind.

"Under the circumstances and in particular in view of the statement that the dog was jointly owned by your son and his best friend, and especially as Taff has shown strong affection for the dog, I believe you will agree with me it would be unwise to return the dog to you as requested," General Eisenhower wrote Dr. East.

Dr. East said he had not yet received General Eisenhower's letter explaining the situation, but added: "Naturally, we understand."

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The Home Forum

The Law of Right

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY INDIVIDUALS and a few nations have accepted the erroneous belief that might makes right, and, acting under the impulsion of this falsehood, have attempted to force their will, at whatever cost, upon a weaker nation or an individual whom they feel can be dominated. The result is friction, turmoil, and warfare.

The conflict going on in the world today is largely the outcome of greed, fear, hate, revenge, and of acquiescence in the false doctrine that might is right. Millions of right-minded people clearly discern the fallacy of the belief that because a nation is large, powerful, and well equipped for war, the illegal and inhuman acts of its governing body are right. Millions today are courageously and confidently looking forward to a just peace, and the complete overthrow of the false doctrines that lead to disaster and war.

God's law is the law of right, and His law is supreme. This deific law renders null and void every supposed law of evil or matter. In one of the hymns in the Christian Science Hymnal we find this comforting statement (Hymn No. 86):

"And blest is he who can divine
Where right doth really lie,
And dares to side with what seems wrong
To mortals' blindfold eye.
For right is right, since God is God;
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

We have Scriptural authority for the conclusion that reliance on divine law, the law of right, will deliver a man or a nation from the impending perils of disease, destruction, famine, or war. The children of Israel, led by the dauntless Moses, were pursued by the armed forces of Pharaoh, and when they reached the Red Sea it appeared to them that every means of escape was cut off; but Moses discerned, understood, and utilized the law and the power of God, and proved that the seemingly immovable obstruction could be removed, thus opening a new and unthought of way to safety and freedom.

* * *

At a time of long and severe famine, Elijah was faithful and obedient to the law of God, and was fed by the ravens at the brook Cherith. Later he was divinely led to Zarephath, where the law of God was found entirely able to provide food for him, and also for a widow and her son.

Christ Jesus demonstrated the law of right and its complete supremacy over lack, sin, disease, and death. When Pilate, boastful of his authority and power, said to Jesus, **"Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee?"** Jesus answered, **"Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above"** (John 19:10, 11). Then Pilate, moved by fear and influenced by the cries of the crowd, rendered his decision, and Jesus endured the cross. Three days thereafter he appeared in the flesh to a few of his friends, thus showing the absolute supremacy of the law of right, God's law of life and love.

Because he was willing t fulfill his divine commission and prove to all men for all time the immortality of life, Jesus refrained from exercising his God-bestowed power to remove himself from his enemies. He allowed his persecutors to attempt his destruction, but he knew how to frustrate and render their evil designs of none avail.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has written many practical things about the law of right and its ability to exempt mankind from danger, fear, sickness, and sin. One such statement appears on page 385, where she says, **"Let us remember that the eternal law of right, though it can never annul the law which makes sin its own executioner, exempts man from all penalties but those due for wrong-doing. Constant toil, deprivations, exposures, and all untoward conditions, *if without sin*, can be experienced without suffering. Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself."**

This eternal law, which is enforced by the omnipotence of God, is in operation everywhere, at all times. Those who understand and utilize it are immeasurably blessed. The man on the battlefront, the seaman on the ocean, the pilot in the airship, the worker in a defense plant, or those who remain at home, can avail themselves of an ever-present divine power, which will afford protection and peace.

The study and practice of Christian Science, when rightly conducted and faithfully adhered to, will enable any student to experience better health and more harmony, to achieve success in legitimate undertakings, and will be a substantial aid in the glorious task of overcoming the fallacious belief that might makes right.

Writing in her "Message to The Mother Church for 1900," Mrs. Eddy declares (p. 10): **"Evil is illusion, that after a fight vanisheth with the new birth of the greatest and best. Conflict and persecution are the truest signs that can be given of the greatness of a cause or of an individual, provided this warfare is honest and a world-imposed struggle. Such conflict never ends till unconquerable right is begun anew, and hath gained fresh energy and final victory."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

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Pattern of Rose-Pearl Blooms

The pattern of rose-pearl blooms
And cobweb branches
On the opal sky
Is repeated by the spring kimonos
Of the young girls
On the petal-flaked paths—
As if the cloth were water
Reflecting the over-lacing boughs.

M. M. M.

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT CHINESE BRONZE VESSEL

THE SACRED UTENSILS of ancient China have been a stimulating source of study to archaeologists and critics in recent years. Material brought to light within a decade has yielded information about their dates and historical setting. They have been found to belong to a period much farther back in the reaches of history than was hitherto surmised. It appears now that the Golden Age of bronze manufacture in China coincided with the peak of Cretan culture in the Aegean. Bronzes of the Shang Dynasty date between 1766-1122 B. C., and those of the Chou Period are indicated between 1122–206 B. C. This bronze is late Chou.

These vessels had a ritual use. They contained the meats, grains, or wines employed for devotional or sacrificial purposes. Naturally, over a period of fifteen hundred years, the patterns were subject to change, and the mood expressed varied in intensity. However, all ancient Chinese bronzes are endowed with a rhythmical vitality, with buoyancy and vigor and imagination. They reveal the deep sense of wonder ancient man felt before the forces of nature. While they are shaped as practical containers, there is flexibility and imagination in the variations of pattern.

This ritual vessel, of the type known as "Tsun," is shaped like a duck. While the salient features are clearly enunciated, there are added scroll-like flourishes that transform the realistic into the decorative. The ornamental details are incised and embossed.

A Stone Age Masterpiece

LIGHTS OF THE labor quarters had to be out at nine o'clock, but there was no law against a coconut bonfire on the beach, and one was going when we got back to the wharf. The fire was not for heat nor cheer, but for the smoke (a little water sprinkled on the flaming husks) which keeps a few of the mosquitoes back. We could see in the circle of firelight the orange glint on naked skins of a dozen or more natives. We circled back through the palms to spy, and got within easy spearing distance of these reputedly magnaeared natives without being heard. The reason was that there was a musical recital in progress.

Off to one side by himself, the fire lighting the near side of his figure and the path of the moonlight on the water silhouetting it, was a native. A native sitting in an almost indescribable anatomical tangle; just like those last three words, in fact. I'm not even sure I can make a sketch of it. It was the shape one gets into trying to reach his ears with his arms under his knees. This was the musician. He had his arms under his knees but with both hands between his feet, and held between fingers and toes was a perfect thicket of bamboo tubes. And the man was actually making music in that position, tapping the bamboos on rocks. Even as a feat of co-ordination it was something Dalcroze would have applauded, but beyond this, with the most delicate touch and the speed of a Bach toccata, the bamboo pipes were tapping out the most enchanting sounds in the world. Not music in the sense of melody, but wind chimes in a Chinese garden, fairy bells in the enchanted forest of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."...

Until now we had heard no music; only sounds. And certainly no other such delightful music in the world could have been made on rocks with tree stems, and with the musician braided into such a position. It was a Stone Age masterpiece, and we hoped we could copy it in paint.—From "Headhunting in the Solomon Islands," by CAROLINE MYTINGER. (New York: Macmillan.)

ЗАКОН ПРАВОТЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Многие индивидуумы и некоторые народы приняли ложное верование, что правота в силе и, будучи побуждаемы этой ложью, во что бы то ни стало пытаются подчинить своей воле более слабый народ или индивидуума над которым, как они полагают, можно господствовать. В результате получаются трение, волнение и война.

Война, которая ныне идет по всему свету, в значительной степени проистекает из алчности, страха, ненависти, мести и подчинения ложному учению, что правота в силе. Миллионы справедливых людей ясно распознают ложность верования что, раз нация велика, могущественна и хорошо снаряжена для войны, беззаконные и бесчеловечные поступки ее правительства—справедливы. Миллионы ныне твердо и смело надеются на справедливый мир и полное свержение ложных учений, которые ведут к бедствиям и войне.

Божий закон—закон правоты, и Его закон—превыше всего. Божественный закон лишает всякого действия каждый мнимый закон зла или материи. В одном из гимнов в книге Christian Science Hymnal мы находим следующие утешительные слова (Гимн 86):

"Блаженен тот, кто может угадать
Где правота во истину лежит,
И кто держает сторону держать того,
Что ложным кажется смертного завязанным глазам.
Правота есть правота, ибо Бог есть Бог;
И правота выиграть сражение должна;
В том сомневаться—было бы изменой,
В том колебаться—было бы грехом".

Мы имеем авторитет Писания для заключения, что упование на божественный закон, закон правоты, избавит человека или народ от угрожающих опасностей болезни, разрушения, голода или войны. Сыны Израилевы, руководимые неустрашимым Моисеем, были преследуемы вооруженными силами Фараона, и когда они достигли Красного моря, им показалось, что все пути к бегству отрезаны; однако Моисей распознал, понял и использовал закон и могущество Бога и доказал, что кажущееся неподвижным препятствие могло быть удалено, открыв таким образом новый неусмотренный путь к безопасности и свободе.

Во время длительного и жестокого голода Илья был верен закону Бога и повиновался ему, и вороны у потока Хорафа доставляли ему пищу. Позже божественная рука направила его в Сарепту, где он познал, что закон Бога может снабжать пищей его и вдову с сыном.

Христос Иисус выявил закон правоты и полное его превосходство над недостатком, грехом, болезнью и смертью. Когда Пилат хвастаясь своей властью и силой, сказал Иисусу: "Не знаешь ли, что я имею власть распять тебя?", Иисус ответил: "Ты не имел бы надо мною никакой власти, если бы не было дано тебе свыше" (от Иоанна 19:10,11). Тогда, побуждаемый страхом и под влиянием криков толпы, Пилат вынес свое решение и Иисус претерпел страдания на кресте. Три дня спустя он появился во плоти нескольким своим друзьям, выявив, таким образом, полное превосходство закона правоты, Божьего закона жизни и любви.

Так как Иисус хотел выполнить свое божественное назначение и навсегда доказать людям бессмертность жизни, он не воспользовался своей Богом данной властью для того, чтобы отойти от своих врагов. Он дозволил своим преследователям посягнуть на его разрушение, хотя он знал каким образом расстроить и сделать тщетными их злостные планы.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки и автор учебника этой Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," написала много практичного относительно закона правоты и силы его освобождать человечество от опасностей, страха, болезней и греха. Одно из таких утверждений находится на странице 385, где она говорит: "Будем помнить, что вечный закон правоты,—хотя бы не может никогда уничтожить тот закон, согласно коему грех является своим собственным палачом,—освобождает человека от всех наказаний кроме тех, которые следуют по праву за дурные поступки. Постоянный труд, лишения, подвергание себя неблагоприятным условиям и всяческие неприятные положения могут быть перенесены без страдания, *если нет греха*. Что бы вы ни были обязаны делать, вы можете выполнить без вреда для самих себя".

Этот вечный закон, который приводится в действие всемогуществом Бога, применяется везде и всегда. Те, которые понимают и применяют его,—безмерно блаженны. Человек находящийся на боевой позиции, моряк на океане, пилот на воздушном корабле, рабочий на заводе работающий на защиту, или те, которые остаются у себя дома,—все они могут пользоваться всегда сущей божественной силой, которая доставит защиту и покой.

Изучение и применение на практике Христианской Науки, правильно направляемое и честно соблюдаемое, дает возможность каждому ученику достичь лучшего здоровья и большей гармонии, успеха в законных предприятиях, и явится значительной помогой в славной задаче преодоления ложного верования в то, что в силе—правота.

В своем труде "Message to The Mother Church for 1900," Mrs. Эдди говорит (стр. 10): "Зло есть иллюзия, которая после борьбы исчезает когда рождается величайшее и наилучшее. Борьба и преследование являются вернейшими признаками, какие только могут быть даны, величия дела или индивидуума, при условии, что эта война есть честная и миром возложенная борьба. Такая борьба никоим образом не прекращается пока непобедимая правота не появится заново и не приобретет свежие силы и не достигнет окончательной победы".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

From My Library Walls

ON MY LIBRARY WALL hangs what we used to call a "shingle" in college days—a formal announcement, dated February 8, 1906, of my election to the famous Garrick Club in London. Near by hangs a photograph of W. S. Gilbert of Gilbert and Sullivan fame. Although Gilbert was not my sponsor for the club, I always associate him with the happy memories I retain of experiences within that extraordinary organization.

The Garrick Club is the most unusual social organization I have ever seen. The atmosphere which surrounds it is not due to its antiquity, as buildings and institutions in London go, for the club is only a hundred and twelve years old; but it is created rather by the tradition of a long list of early and interesting members who have left behind vivid memories of their personalities. The luster surrounding the names of such early members as Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, John Forster, and Bulwer-Lytton was still maintained, at the time I joined, by such well-known characters as James M. Barrie, Lord Burnham, Arthur W. Pinero, Herbert Beerbohm-Tree, Sidney Lee, W. S. Gilbert, Forbes-Robertson, Cyril Maude, Arnold Bennett, Gerald du Maurier, Gilbert Parker, and a host of other personages who met, not as outstanding representatives of art, music, literature, or the drama, but as fellow-members of the club.

"Do we, the happy inmates, ever speak of it as the Garrick Club?" Thackeray once demanded. "No, but as the G., the little G., the dearest place in all the world."

* * *

We Americans are led to believe that London clubs are unusually formal, compared with our own. There is some basis for this feeling, but formality certainly does not exist at the Garrick. Dropping in for lunch or dinner, or in that "holy of holies," the lounge, into which no visitor may be taken, members speak without previous introduction, and each one seems to feel himself a host carrying the responsibility of adding to the pleasure of those around him. In fact, my acquaintance with W. S. Gilbert began with the happy accident of sitting next to him at one of those delightfully informal midnight suppers which the Garrick Club used to give after important premières, this time in celebration of Beerbohm-Tree's presentation of "Henry Esmond."

There was nothing about Gilbert's physical appearance to suggest the wit and whimsicality which made him famous through his "Bab Ballads" and, in collaboration with Sir Arthur Sullivan, the comic operas which became immortal. Gilbert was a tall man who always carried himself erect. His complexion was ruddy, and his mustache iron-gray. When I first saw him, and before I knew his name, I took him for a typical retired English colonel who had seen service in India.

* * *

Gilbert would have treated me with the traditional Garrick courtesy of an old member to an overseas initiate, under any circumstances, but the fact that I came from Boston obviously added to his cordiality. He started in at once to tell me how much he owed to Boston; that it was at the old Boston Museum that "Pinafore" was first given, and this of course was the start of the Gilbert and Sullivan cult in America. He talked freely of his great friend, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronald, the young Boston society girl who, as Mary Francis Carter, became the first "Little Buttercup," and, later, through her friendship for both Gilbert and Sullivan, succeeded in healing the breach, temporarily at least, between the composer and the librettist, except for which "The Gondoliers" would never have been created.

* * *

This supper has always remained in my memory as the most completely successful affair of its kind I ever attended. Aside from the members, the dramatic critics from the various London papers were present, and the discussion of the play and the acting, being off the record, was exceedingly frank and amusing. In all this banter Gilbert took a scintillating part, although nothing developed that evening to equal his well-known *bon mot* at a similar Garrick midnight supper, given after Beerbohm Tree's first performance of "Hamlet." Tree was particularly anxious to get Gilbert's expression as to his own acting of the chief role, and asked him point-blank: "What did you think of my interpretation of Hamlet?"

"Excellent," Gilbert replied, "funny without being vulgar!"

Later that same evening Gilbert, who had been annoyed by Tree's insistence, turned to a friend and said: "This is exactly the opportunity to settle the controversy for all time regarding Bacon and Shakespeare. Whichever one turned in his grave is the true author."

* * *

The seriousness with which an Englishman regards his club is in marked contrast with the relations between similar American organizations and their members. The freedom with which an American will extend the privileges of his club to a casual business acquaintance shocks the Britisher. To him, his club is as much his castle as his home. Somehow this fact produces an atmosphere which makes an English club seem more intimate and less like a glorified hotel. These traditions, like other English customs, are of course on the way out. They could never survive the present drastic changes which have come, and are coming, to the English people; but, without holding a brief for either side, I can't help feeling that, when I next return to enjoy the hospitality of the Garrick Club, as I am sure some day I shall, there will be something missing which in the past helped to endear the club to me.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Splash in the Sky

Its work done, the rainstorm edged away,
but behind it there came one final stroke
that left this color curled on wavering clouds.
Clear as the freshened colors of the flowers,
this long splash in the sky.

D. S.

Siberia, Land of Extremes

THE TOP OF SIBERIA consists of the *tundra*, forming a belt of twenty to 250 miles. In the summer it looks like a sea, scintillating in its bluish color. It is not the sea, but it is water—an endless chain of marshes. This is beyond timberline; it is the land of coarse grass and moss. On river banks dwarf trees and bushes vegetate. The ground is perennially frozen here, as it is also farther south. When summer comes and the ice surface melts, the water is not absorbed. It is repelled by the frozen subsoil, which acts like impenetrable cement. The ground water accumulates and covers the land as far as the eye can see. The rivers are overburdened with water and they cannot drain the entire vast territory. This is the most forbidding part of the Siberian Arctic.

These marshes can be beautiful, too, and are most attractive from a distance. The flowers are magnificent, and there is a very large variety of them. Violets, marguerites, and forget-me-nots grow in great abundance. White flowers form a garland around the moss; yellow daffodils and blue blossoms arrange themselves into gay patterns. The summer sun never sets, and it gives a short but riotous life to the flowers.

In the winter the *tundra* turns white and is so completely held in an icy grip that dynamite is frequently used to get at the soil. This is the time of travel by sleigh for the few people who must stir abroad and cannot use the airplane.

The second belt of Siberia is its largest, as we move southward. It is the *taiga*, extending for about 4,600 miles from west to east, and for 600 to 1,300 miles from north to south. It occupies nearly 4,500,000 square miles, the major portion of Siberia.

The *taiga* is virgin woodland alternating with swamps. . . . The woods are carpeted with the accumulated debris of ages. The trees cannot take deep root in the cold soil and they topple over easily. The virgin forests in these latitudes form no dense canopy overhead, as they do in the south. Here the sun is none too generous with its rays, and trees must be widely spaced if they are to survive at all. This is the world's largest timber area. . . .

The *taiga* country is the most typical of Siberia. This is the land of the great colds, particularly in the eastern section. The Cold Pole of the world is not anywhere near the North Pole. It is not even in the *tundra* country, farther to the north. It is in the *taiga*, some 1,400 miles to the south of the North Pole and a few score miles to the north of the Arctic Circle, near the city of Verkhoyansk, in Eastern Siberia. There the coldest temperature of the world has been registered, 95 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. . . .

But the weather at Verkhoyansk can also be very hot. In the summer it is not unusual for the thermometer to register more than 90 degrees, Fahrenheit. The climate is continental, not subject to the moderating influence of temperate waters. Nowhere else is the range of temperatures as wide as in this part of Siberia.—From "Siberia," by EMIL LENGYEL. (New York: Random House.)

Flowers in China

WITH ALL THE LOVE the Chinese have for them, "flowers are never the outstanding feature—they are not even essential." The Chinese love flowers for their fragrance and for their individual color, but "there is no striving after masses of color, no flower borders against backgrounds of trees and shrubs." They do not plant flowers among the rocks or even in the earth; there is no place for them in a landscape. The gardener grows them in pots in the back of the estate. They are brought in, in pots, in full bloom, and placed in the courtyard, along the walks, and on the tables, and left until they fade.

The Chinese love flowers particularly for their symbolism. There is a flower for each month in the year and for each of the four seasons. The lotus is "an emblem of purity and truth"; "the peony of rank and wealth"; the winter plum, the *mei-hua*, symbolic of endurance and hope, has, under the Republic, superseded the dragon as the national emblem of China. The chrysanthemum is the choicest of all the flowers. . . . It is the flower of "retirement and culture." Only three or five blossoms are cultivated to one plant, but the blossoms must be perfect and the leaves must be strong and green and must cover the whole stalk down to the ground.—From "In the Chinese Garden," by FLORENCE LEE POWELL. (New York: John Day.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1943 ** 17

Intimate Message: Washington

Diplomacy at Chungking ..... *By William H. Stringer*

President Roosevelt says the understanding now existing between himself and Premier Stalin of Russia is "excellent." What about the state of relations between the United States and that other member of the "Big Four" of the United Nations—China?

In unofficial sources the complaint is heard that America's diplomatic representation in China is not all that it could be or should be. It is argued that with China on the alleged brink of bankruptcy, the least Washington could do would be to dispatch a popular ambassador to Chungking.

What more might be done by Washington to overcome the limitations of distance and bind more closely the relations between the United States and its best friend in Asia?

It can be answered first of all that China is not viewed here as on the verge of collapse. China is extremely war-weary. Inflation has set in severely. But the premise of American good will and the promise of eventual victory is such that China will not yield to the Japanese. China would probably stick it out now even if Washington should make Groucho Marx the American Ambassador.

Two Views About Gauss

However, this does not tell the whole story. From all information available here China is not thoroughly pleased with America's diplomatic representation at Chungking. There has been much argument over the abilities of Clarence E. Gauss, the present Ambassador, who has now returned to the United States.

Mr. Gauss is admitted to be an able administrator. But he is said to lack the warm, human, thoroughly democratic touch. The story is told that he refused to appear on a joint Chinese-American radio broadcast at Chungking because it was scheduled for after midnight.

This is one view. On the other hand, the State Department stanchly backs its Ambassador. It regards Clarence Gauss as an honest, hard-working, able career diplomat. He has not labored in the cold and heat of oft-bombed Chungking to feather his nest or expand a purely political career. Admittedly he has not been a "yes" man to the Chinese nor has he attempted to delude them with meaningless phrases. But he has been willing to serve in a polyglot war Capital half-way around the globe, which is more than many a political appointee would be willing to do.

Supplies the Main Thing

Mr. Gauss may or may not return to Chungking. That depends on President Roosevelt. What China doubtless would like best of all in the way of an American Ambassador, would be someone who could phone Washington for 500 airplanes and have that call heeded. Or some prominent character whose activities in Chungking would be widely followed back home. Someone like Mr. Willkie perhaps.

As a matter of fact, although this may not have been the case a year ago, the United States is rather thoroughly "represented" at Chungking now. There is the American Embassy. The Board of Economic Warfare maintains busy offices there. The Office of War Information is also in full operation. Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American Army Commander in China-Burma-India, has his headquarters there. Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, Fourteenth Army Air Force Commander, is represented.

It would naturally be agreeable to China's rulers if Washington were to deliver an Ambassador whose vision emphasized only the good points about the nation. But what China really wants most from the United States at this time is just what Russia has been demanding and has received or is about to receive: to wit, more war supplies, and a second front against the enemy. In the case of China this means a second front in Burma.

Reserve of Arms Small

We have just observed an unusual Chinese victory along the Yangtze in which American air support played a major role. But such campaigns must remain largely local in scope, for the simple reason that China has few arms reserves. If Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek should launch a major offensive against the Japanese, China's supply of munitions would soon be exhausted, and Chungking would be defenseless against a heavy Japanese drive.

For that reason there will be no major campaign in China to roll the Nipponese conquerors back into the sea, not until the United Nations begin to pour in supplies. Moving in the supplies will entail, first of all, major increases in the India-China air ferry route; secondly, reopening of the Burma Road, on which the Anglo-American High Command apparently agreed at the Roosevelt-Churchill parleys in Washington.

It would be a prime boost to Chinese morale if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were to attend the next conference of United Nations leaders. It is also a boost, and a direct aid, when American loans come to the rescue of Chinese currency. Even the appointment of a "big-name" Ambassador could conceivably be a boost. But for the long pull ahead China would prefer big guns ahead of "big-name" Ambassadors. They speak more eloquently against the Japanese.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Admiration for Dr. Beneš Is Undiminished ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Eduard Beneš, diminutive President of Czechoslovakia, commands profound respect wherever he goes. He recently concluded a visit of more than a week here, during which he made four or five major addresses, and several other informal appearances. Chicago didn't go into ecstacies of cheering. There was little of the adulation, the hero-worship which has marked visits of other foreign dignitaries. One heard not so much talk about "charm." He was received with sober calm.

But behind that unruffled exterior Chicago has the same warm heart that was won over not so long ago by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. It just reacts in a different way to each of the different characters that come along. Chicago has no less admiration for Dr. Beneš because it failed to throw kisses his way and strew his path with flowers. Its admiration was expressed rather in the very deep and earnest respect that was paid his person and his views. Chicago listened intently to what he had to say. It sympathized; it pretty much agreed.

In a negative way we might point out that even the anti-foreign, anti-internationalist press and other such elements gave Dr. Beneš his due, utterly neglecting to discuss his presence in terms of controversial world issues.

Dr. Beneš is an intensely undramatic figure. He is small physically, unprepossessing, quite unbelligerent, and normally displays a sort of quizzical, almost apologetic expression. Some have described him as "sad eyed," but those eyes are intelligent, piercing, disclosing some of the qualities that have made him, despite his professorial appearance and approach, the "head man" of the most important political areas of the world. The little bow with which he greets you is perhaps just typically Continental, but somehow this little white mustachioed man gives it the real meaning of humility.

A successful "politician." One wonders how, without what we loosely call "charm," without the "commanding" presence which even Lincoln had in some measure, he has been able to occupy the position he holds, especially in such a turbulent time. Devotion to an ideal, and to an idea, is probably the answer. The ideal is human freedom, the idea is permanent, secure nationhood for his people.

So strongly is his every thought and effort directed at the realization of his high aims that he has obviously paid but secondary if any attention to some of the technique or mechanics of politics, even of human relations. Though he has spent considerable time in this country—having served as a lecturer at the University of Chicago for almost a year a short time back—he still does not speak English with such fluency as to make himself readily understood by all of his listeners. His platform delivery is, besides being a bit hard to follow, uninspiring.

But, again, it is notable how quickly this shortcoming is overlooked in the process of absorbing the well-organized thoughts of the man, in the process of seeing and appreciating his honesty and deep sincerity.

Dr. Beneš is a realist. Four years ago in a talk here he concluded, as he humbly and frankly noted in one of his speeches the other day, "with a pessimistic announcement of forthcoming grave events." Few could have more reason for pessimism, discouragement, disillusion. [remember Munich—and Lidice?]. So it was refreshing and significant that in this speech here he should continue: "Today I should like to conclude on an optimistic note: next winter will be the last winter of war-events in Europe. The war will conclude with a great victory for the United Nations. We are making good progress towards peace preparation. Even this time the peace will not be perfect, for there is no perfect peace. But it can and will certainly be a better peace. Let us therefore all pursue these aims with our utmost energy, with faith in victory, and a better future, with hope in an early conclusion of the war, and, above all, with the most determined will to do everything after this war to prevent its ever happening again."

To Change the Subject:

Of Harness Buckles and City Streets ..... *By Virginia Grilley*

The great cyclorama of city streets moves steadily to the tempo of the hours. Sometimes the scenes and characters have nothing of grace to commend them to memory; but again, with unexpected clarity, they disclose the endearing simplicity of persons and things to file away.

It was so with the amiable junk man who includes my busy brownstone-front street in his meanderings through the East Side of New York. He had pulled up beside the curb on a morning that had shaken off winter entirely. His sturdy wagon was beginning to show early gleanings from spring-minded housewives, for it held papers and magazines tied in neat bundles, with an occasional scrap of metal from cellars overflowing after months of lethargy. As I look down from my window he was working busily at the buckle that fastened one of the straps on harness of his plump gray horse. At first I concluded he was merely adjusting it, and then I realized that he had a container of some kind, and was ardently polishing the buckle! Forgetting my work, I watched him as he proceeded to rub vigorously. His pleasant Italian face was working, too, with the energy he was putting into the job, and I continued to stare, fascinated. The old horse kept turning his head as the work progressed with the most complacent look of understanding. Taxis zipped by, the long sleek car from the Airport and all the countless trucks whirled past also, but the good man kept calmly at his task. Let the world turn somersaults if it so desired, his complete detachment implied. He had a wagon he was proud of, a horse he loved, and it was going to present to this same unpredictable world a superset of harness buckles . . . or he would know the reason why! At last, satisfied that every metal trimming was at its shining best, he climbed up to the seat, gave an Italian chirrup to the gray horse, and ambled off down the street, making a deliberately placid and peaceful note in the onrushing traffic.

The cyclorama of streets continued to move on, and later in the afternoon I found myself at a corner where streetcars, subway entrances and busses unceremoniously spilled people out onto the pavements. And on the sidewalk at this cluttered junction was a small white-painted house with large glass windows, while inside there were three little cats of different colors. Two of them . . . one, black and white, the other, Maltese, were completely relaxed in oblivious kitten dreams, but the third, a beguiling little yellow tiger was thoroughly enjoying the never-ending movement outside the small house. There was a neat sign identifying the work of a Humane Society in the city, and a box where one could drop in donations. Gathered around were children, of course, entranced with the furry little scraps inside; but there was also a big Marine with a bar of service ribbons on his coat, and beside him two sturdy British sailors who beamed in at the kittens and tapped on the glass to attract the yellow tiger's attention. Again, let the world careen along . . . here was something gentle and completely innocent of turmoil.

Like the junk man and his harness buckles . . . something, indeed, to remember.

Judge Hastie Gets High Negro Award

DETROIT, June 7 (AP)—Calling for an end to the "indignities of segregation and discrimination" which they said Negroes are receiving in the nation's armed forces, delegates to the war emergency conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed a four-day meeting here yesterday.

More than 23,000 persons attended the final mass meeting in Olympia Stadium and saw Representative Will Rogers, Jr., of California, award the twenty-eighth Springarn Medal to Judge William H. Hastie of Washington, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War. The medal is awarded annually to the Negro who has made the "outstanding contribution to the advancement of the Negro status."

The delegates adopted a comprehensive statement of aims.

A message from Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was read in his absence. Seven hundred and forty-three delegates, representing 39 states, attended the conference.

Pay Roll Tax For Insurance Hits Both Sides

Economist's study shows setbacks for labor and employers—Increase in prices of goods seen.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Pay roll taxes for compulsory health insurance would lift the taxes for social security so high as to produce disadvantages for both workers and employers in the United States, according to Prof. Herbert D. Simpson of Northwestern University.

Difficulties for sections of labor and industry would result from a 12 per cent pay roll tax, Dr. Simpson forecasts. This happens to be the amount of the new pay roll tax proposed by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, in his social security bill just introduced in Congress.

Drawbacks for labor reported in the economist's study include higher prices for the things that workers buy, to the extent that employers are able to pass along their own new pay roll taxes to consumers in the form of price increases. Also some fewer jobs, to the degree that higher prices discourage consumption and reduce employment. Higher labor costs would stimulate the introduction of labor saving machinery, causing the elimination of some jobs. Opportunities for pay increases might be somewhat smaller in the future.

Handicaps for employers similarly indicated in the inquiry include a cut in production of such products as consumers refused to buy at the higher prices. Also a curtailment of earnings. Foreign competition would be encouraged in the case of many commodities by the increased cost of production in the United States.

12 P. C. Tax Used as Basis

Senator Wagner's bill makes the same additions to social insurance as did the Eliot bill of the last session, plus compulsory health insurance. It was the 12 per cent tax of the Eliot bill that Dr. Simpson used to illustrate his conclusions.

Estimating that the 12 per cent tax would yield at the present volume of employment in the neighborhood of $6,000,000,000 a year, Dr. Simpson commented that a tax of such amount could not be levied on labor and industry without "important economic repercussions."

The Wagner bill, however, purposes to give for a number of years all that the Eliot bill offered, together with health insurance, one of the most costly forms of social insurance, at the same cost of 12 per cent, Government subsidies to follow in 10 or 15 years.

The new problems for employers and employees in large pay roll taxes for health insurance on top of much other social insurance would apply to Canada as well as the United States, observers note, if the findings of Dr. Simpson are correct.

His comment on high pay roll taxes appears in an appraisal of the present movement for compulsory health insurance in this country. His paper is published in the Northwestern University Studies in the Social Sciences. Dr. Simpson is Emeritus Professor of Public Finance.

Results to Employee

Results of high pay roll taxes as analyzed in the Simpson study may be thus summarized in detail:

The employee—

1. The employee's tax is a net income tax, with payment at the source. In this situation the employee has no opportunity to shift his tax to the employer in the form of higher wages, and no opportunity to shift it through the employer to the consumer in the form of higher prices. Consequently, the employee will bear the burden of his own tax, just as he will bear the burden of any other income tax that may be levied upon his income.

2. In addition, he will bear a portion of the employer's tax in the form of higher prices for the goods he purchases.

3. The worker will bear a further portion of the employer's tax in the shape of some increased obstacles to future wage increases. The tax, which places an additional labor cost on the employer, will tend to limit somewhat the range of wage increases, compared to what they might have been in the absence of the tax.

4. To the extent that the use of labor saving machinery is stimulated by the higher labor costs, there will be fewer jobs.

5. Higher prices also will have some tendency to curtail production and employment.

Results to Management

The employer—

1. The employer's pay roll tax will be an additional cost of production. It will somewhat reduce the general level of profits, wages, and consumption.

2. Being a tax on wages, its impact on costs will vary with the proportions which labor costs represent in total costs of various industries. The result will be a high tax on some industries and a low tax on others. High labor cost industries are ordinarily high-wage industries. The tax will discriminate in general against the high-wage industries.

3. If unit costs are increased by a pay roll tax, marginal producers and marginal production in any area will thereafter be operating at a loss. Consequently, either the price must be raised sufficiently to cover the increased cost, or marginal portions of production must be discontinued. In the latter case, the decreased supply itself will automatically cause some increase of price.

4. To what extent the effects will register in the form of higher prices or decreased production or both will depend primarily upon the resistance of consumers to higher prices—to what is called in economics the "elasticity" of demand. If the demand is so insistent that it will not be deterred by higher prices, most of the effect will take the form of higher prices. If the demand is of the kind that will shy away from higher prices or be transferred to other fields of consumption, the effect will take the form chiefly of curtailment of production.

Women Voters Back Subsidies For Some Distressed Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7 — Declaring that "subsidies are an old story in United States' development, but a new story in keeping prices down," the National League of Women Voters today said that "limited use of subsidies is part of an effective anti-inflation program."

The League warns that the roll back in price ceilings cannot continue unless the Government makes up the difference between the old and new prices. It admits that "even subsidies are inflationary," but maintains that they are less so than price rises, since "price increases on one product lead to demands for increases on others and the inflationary spiral gains speed."

The least inflationary subsidy, according to the broadside, would be "payments limited to those who need an increased price to stay in business. There is no need for those who can still make a fair profit under the price ceiling to add to their profits by receiving Government help."

Indicating that it is the new use of subsidies to keep prices down, not to boost them, that has caused congressional objection to the proposed subsidy program the leaflet states, "Now farmers see in rising prices a chance for a return to profits without Government help. Therefore many do not favor price controls. They see permanent Government interference if subsidies must accompany rising as well as falling prices."

Kansas Congressman Censured by Veterans

EMPORIA, Kan., June 7 (AP)—A resolution censuring Representative W. P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas for criticizing in Congress the military records of President Roosevelt's sons was adopted at the closing session of the Kansas Veterans of Foreign Wars 23rd annual encampment.

The resolution passed yesterday commended the military conduct of the Roosevelts.

Barges Pace Operations in South Pacific

United States Coast Guard; Associated Press

Supplies and Men Reach Guadalcanal

As dawn breaks over the South Pacific, barges operated by the United States Coast Guard take troops ashore from a fleet of transports.

I Flew to Moscow With Churchill...

In the following article, Mr. Stevens, who recently returned from duty as The Christian Science Monitor's war correspondent in North Africa and the Middle East, describes the memorable air trip which took Mr. Churchill to Moscow for talks with Joseph Stalin—the writer traveling in one of the four planes conveying the Churchill party. Mr. Churchill, he discloses, on that trip last August exhibited none of the buoyant spirits habitual with him on such occasions. For all that, he continued to cement the ties between Britain and Russia at one of the most critical points in the war.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A travel-stained little man in blue zipper coveralls bundled himself through the bomb hatch of the big, gray Liberator. Stepping free of the plane he smiled briefly and held up his two-fingered V-sign for the benefit of cameramen.

He was briefly welcomed by Soviet officials, among them Vyacheslaff Molotoff, whom he had met in London.

A military band blared the "International" followed by "God Save the King," and the party was whisked off in big, black limousines. The squadron of speedy little Yak fighters that had escorted the Prime Minister's party for the hour, banking and zigzagging so as not to outdistance the slower, more cumbersome bombers, sheered off.

Winston Churchill was safe in Moscow.

The trip has been strenuous—7,000 air miles from Cairo covered in two hops of seven and ten hours respectively, with an overnight stop in Teheran.

The four planes—three RAF Liberators and one United States Army B24—soared high over the Elborz Mountains, black and barren on their southern watershed, heavily forested on their northern side that slopes steeply from 12,000 feet down to 200 feet below sea level on the Caspian shore of the Caspian Sea.

Precautionary Attitude

The planes, on instructions from the Soviet radio operators, likewise reduced elevation to within a few hundred feet of sea level. That was partly for recognition purposes, so that Soviet watchers would not mistake these huge and strange birds for hostile craft, and also to be less conspicuous in the sky, lest any Germans happened to be lurking about.

Already within the previous week a German reconnaissance plane had been over the Persian port of Pahlevi, probably to photograph supply dumps. They had dropped nothing more lethal than leaflets calling upon the inhabitants to rise in the name of the "Prophet" and promising early support from that "Defender of Faithful Moslems," Adolf Hitler.

It so happened that the leaflets were printed in Turkish, so that even the minority of literate Persians were denied a good laugh.

But it would not have been funny if our air convoy had encountered German aircraft, even a scout plane. For the Messerschmitt 110s the Geermans use for such work are basically long-range fighters, armed with Oerlikon cannon and .50-caliber machine guns. Of our four planes, only the American B24 was armored. The RAF Liberators, in which Mr. Churchill and the British party flew, had been stripped of their guns and armor for greater speed and load capacity.

This typical bit of British bravado rather astounded the Red Air Force officials who briefed the party in Teheran before the takeoff. The Russian major who advised our flight commander to keep his guns ready and gunners at their action stations through most of the flight was casually informed that this would be unnecessary as there were no guns to man.

Cairo, our starting point, was less than 20 minutes' flying distance from the Axis landing grounds and much of the flight over Russia would be within easy air radius of the German lines.

But the only untoward event was engine trouble which forced the plane with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell to return to the Teheran Airport when we were 40 minutes out.

A View of Baku

Baku was a bleak promontory where clustered forests of oil-well derricks covered hundreds of square miles. Even a thousand feet up, the air was saturated with oil. Then land dropped out of sight for two hours until we struck the flat, barren steppe at the northern end of the gray Caspian. Afterward the country gradually grew rolling and greener, vast open fields alternating with heavy woods.

We crossed the Volga near Kuibyshev without landing and then made a westward beeline for Moscow. The country below, the lush meadows, winding streams and little toy villages of log houses strung along either side of a single lane with an onion-domed church at one end, gave a deceptive appearance of peace.

The Russian radio operator carefully checked our course with his large-scale map and by code warned each successive town along our route at what exact time to expect us. This was necessary to prevent anti-aircraft defenses from getting their signals and silhouettes mixed up and shooting at us.

Mr. Churchill had slept through much of the trip and it was well that he did so for he did not get much opportunity to sleep during his four whirlwind days and nights in Moscow. His days were taken up with sundry conferences with his own advisers, military and diplomatic, and with the local diplomats.

Every evening immediately after dinner a big black limousine with drawn shades called at the country villa provided for his accommodation and whisked him through the twilight to the inner reaches of the Kremlin, where he was ushered into the presence of a man whose visible power and personality must have impressed the imagination of even Mr. Churchill.

Part of the time Averell Harriman was with him, but mostly the Prime Minister and Premier Joseph Stalin were closeted together with only the Kremlin interpreter to share their secrets.

The world can only guess what passed at these tête-à-têtes between the English aristocrats and the revolutionary son of a Georgian cobbler. But there must have been plain speaking on both sides. The Soviet press at that time at any rate was not mincing words in its campaign for the opening of a second front.

The military outlook was then none too bright. Sevastopol, the Crimean stronghold, had fallen after eight months of heroic resistance. In the South, the Germans were pressing forward, the Maikop oil fields had been occupied, Grozny was threatened, Trunk railway, and highway connections had been severed, practically ending all overland connection with the Caucasus.

The advance on Stalingrad continued and the Volga lifeline might soon be cut.

Yet nowhere among my Russian friends was there the least suggestion of defeatism or doubt as to the final outcome.

Although bomb damage was comparatively slight in Moscow, the war was visible and tangible everywhere, it was written on the faces of the people, on the façades of buildings. The very atmosphere was charged with the intensity of struggle.

I had been catapulted by bomber into this grim, determined city I had known so well in better days, straight from Cairo, another wartime Capital close to the front lines. But in Cairo, even during the early summer "flap" when a German breakthrough was expected from hour to hour there was plenty of frivolity; food was plentiful, evening clothes still the rule in many places.

The social season had never been so brilliant. Speculators and profiteers "coined" money and inside tips on the stock exchange were worth their weight in banknotes. The situation in Cairo might be hopeless, but never serious. By comparison, Moscow was both an inspiration and a rebuke.

Mr. Churchill, too, must have felt the contrast keenly. A sort of brooding gruffness took possession of him, and even at the Kremlin banquet, when Mr. Stalin and the other Soviet leaders were in top form, Mr. Churchill failed to rise to the occasion and sparkle.

Common Ground

It may have been partly physical weariness, it may have been pondering over the still indefinite future. It may have been that he had met a man who was his equal in toughness, determination and indomitable courage. For in these qualities the two utterly alien leaders were on common ground.

At any rate, Mr. Churchill's farewell to Mr. Stalin: "I am now and shall continue to be your friend," was mumbled with conviction.

When his mission terminated and he was winging his way home, the Prime Minister soon recovered his buoyant elasticity. Back in Cairo other problems faced him. He had first to find out what was wrong with the Eighth Army and try to set it right. There was much work ahead. The victory at El Alamein and final ousting of the Axis from Africa still lay well in the future.

But one battle, perhaps the most momentous of the war, lay behind him. Whatever may have been Mr. Churchill's mood of the moment, he must have done some of the hardest, fastest and most persuasive talking of his histrionic career when closeted with Mr. Stalin.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O'Lantern for Judy Jo," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Six

"Come here, dear," said Mrs. Appleby to Judy Jo, when she and Mrs. Brooks came into the parlor. "There's plenty of room for both of us in this big chair, and I'm going to tell you a story of what happened to me and my dolly when I was just about as old as you are now."

"Oh, Mother, that will be fine," cried Mrs. Brooks, "and Mother's doll is still here, Judy Jo, for all the exciting times she had. Now I'm off, and will be back as soon as possible, and I am sure with good news. But don't expect Phronsie Pepper tonight, dear. I'll do my best to get her for tomorrow, though, in time to go home with you."

A Doll of Wood

"Yes, Aunt Lu," said Judy Jo.

"Auntie Lu," exclaimed Mrs. Appleby, "then I must be Granny Appleby! That would be so nice, for I have no little granddaughters, only three big grandsons! Will you call me that, Judy Jo?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am—I mean, yes'm, Granny Appleby!"

They said "good-by" to Auntie Lu, then settled down for the story.

But, first, Granny Appleby took a doll from her black silk bag—such a strange doll, made of wood, her arms and legs jointed with bits of twine, her face rudely carved and painted, but with lovely dark curly hair. And her clothes! They were like nothing Judy Jo had ever seen before.

"This is Deborah," said Granny Appleby. "She probably looks very strange to you, but I am an old lady, and Deborah was new ever so long ago. But she was the only doll I ever had, and I loved her every bit as much as you love Phronsie Pepper—I do believe I love her just as much, still!"

Judy Jo looked at Deborah again. She seemed different, now.

"What dark curly hair," she said; "it's awf'ly pretty!"

"Yes, and just think! That hair was cut from my grandmother's head! Now for the story. And what do you think! The name I was called by sounds something like yours, for my name was Prudence Pratt, and everyone called me 'Prudy'! And here's the story!"

Judy Jo snuggled down for a real treat, and Mrs. Appleby began:

"Once upon a time, ever so long ago, in the little Massachusetts village where we lived, everyone was up very early—for although it was April, it was still dark.

"One could see people, their arms full of bundles, with lanterns swinging, carrying the last supplies out to the great covered wagons that loomed up, here and there, as it began to grow light. For this was the morning that twelve of our village families were starting on the long trek west, to take up farmlands and start homes where no one but Indians had lived before.

"I remember the sun was just rising as the first wagon lumbered down the village street. Friends and relatives ran alongside calling last good-bys, and giving last bits of advice, for the trip to Ohio was long and dangerous—very different from the ride today, in comfortable trains.

"My father's was one of the last wagons to start. It was hard leaving Grandmother behind. She had expected to go, too, but Father felt the long, hard trip would be too much for her. She would come to us next spring, though, with Cousin John's family.

"Grandmother, smiling bravely, watched the wagon lumber away. She knew my father must go—his farm here was small and rocky, and Uncle William was already settled out there, on a comfortable farm. Next year, if all went well, she would be there, too.

"But it was hard to see us all go—my father and mother, and all the little boys; but hardest of all, she said, was to part with me, because I was her only little granddaughter.

Grandmother's Gift

"Grandmother had been working all her spare time for weeks, making this doll for me—a surprise! She had found a fine smooth piece of wood, and cut the head and body from one piece. The arms and legs she cut from smaller pieces, in two parts, tied together with bits of twine, so they bent—See, Judy Jo, don't they bend nicely?"

They did bend very nicely, indeed. Mrs. Appleby put Deborah into Judy Jo's arms.

"Then," she went on, "she clipped off some of her own wavy brown hair, wove it into a wig, and glued it on dolly's head. How glossy it is, still! And she painted on these black shoes, you see. And then, the clothes! See how beautifully she made the underclothes Judy Jo—all the fine hemstitching, and tiny tucks!"

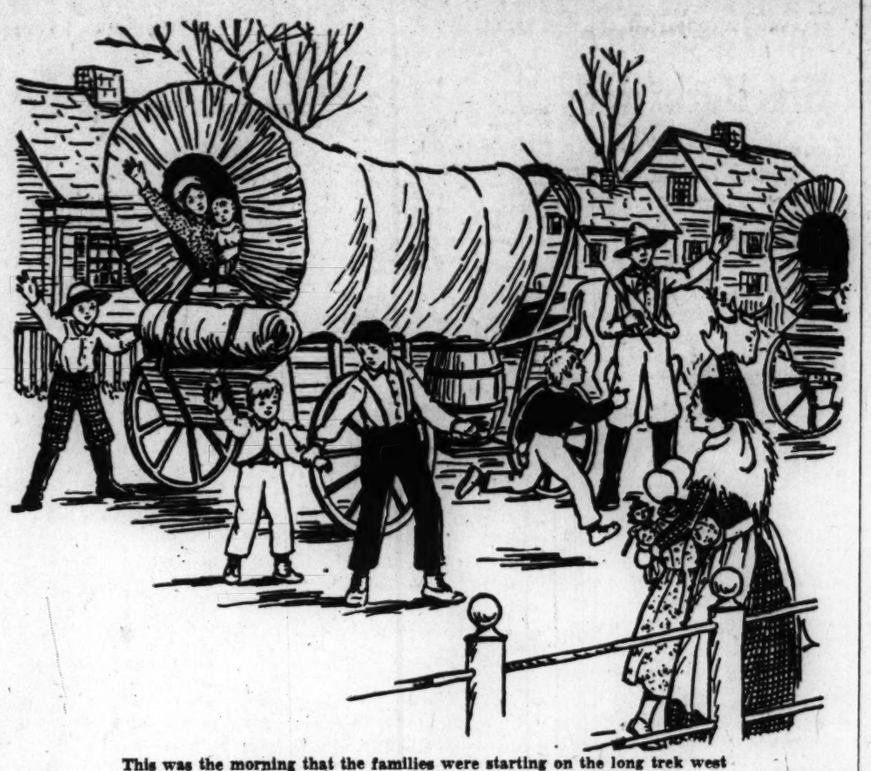
"Oh, my," said Judy Jo, "I never saw such teeny-weenee stitches!"

"And the dress," continued Granny Appleby, "that was called calico—such a soft brown, with the tiny red figures. One never sees calico like that, nowadays. It was in the very latest style, too—of 1835! Such a tight waist, and full skirt, and those frills that show beneath were called 'pantalets.' I remember wearing them, and feeling so stylish."

They looked and looked at the dainty, old-fashioned clothes, so strange a style to Judy Jo.

The Story Starts Here

Mrs. Brooks was comforting Judy Jo by promising to take her precious doll Phronsie Pepper to the Dolls' Hospital and have her made "like new." Phronsie Pepper was Judy Jo's new doll, which a small girl in a Swan Boat had dropped overboard when Judy Jo allowed her to hold her. Judy Jo was going home to Duck Light Cove tomorrow, after spending a few days with Mrs. Brooks and her mother, Mrs. Appleby, on Beacon Hill, in Boston.



This was the morning that the families were starting on the long trek west

"Did your Grandmother paint the face, too?" she asked.

"Yes, she did—and isn't Deborah pretty? She told me that she colored the cheeks with beet juice. I wonder it has lasted so long."

There was silence for quite a while. Mrs. Appleby's thoughts were far away, with the grandmother who had taken so much pains to make the dear dolly.

Finally, Judy Jo grew so impatient to hear the story that she simply couldn't wait any longer. "Oh, please go on!" she urged.

Her First Doll

"Oh, yes!" Granny Appleby gave a little laugh. "It brings those days back, so," she said. "Well, Grandmother gave me the doll the night before we left. It was the first, and only, real doll I ever had, and you can understand how delighted I was! I remember I hugged Grandmother and dolly at the same time, and cried, 'Oh, she is beautiful! I'm going to name her Deborah for you, Grandmother dear, and I'll love her forever!'

"And how I did love that doll—and do, still! I was seldom seen without Debby in my arms, I guess, unless I was helping Mother. But the only girl in a family of five brothers was kept very busy, even traveling westward in a covered wagon, for much of the meals could be prepared as we jogged along. Then there was baby Tommy to care for, and three-year-old Billy to watch.

"One day, baby Tommy was fussy and cross. After Mother had washed and fed him, she laid him in the wooden cradle, which stood on the floor of the wagon near the opening at the back, and left him to be rocked to sleep by sister Prudy. And as I could rock the cradle with my foot, Mother gave me something to keep my hands busy, too—a big pan of potatoes to peel.

"I tucked Deborah carefully away on the top of two big chests, before I started my task. I was always very careful, because little Billy was just the age to be always in mischief."

(To be continued next Monday)

Whimple Wagtail's New Nest

Sooty the Water-hen called her three chicks to her and said, "Spring has come. The sun is high in the sky, and the wind is making ripples on the pond. The primroses and violets are dancing together in the sunshine, so I shall let you go down to the river to play."

'Hurrah!" cried the three chicks, and quickly smoothed their feathers, washed their gay red beaks, and set out for the river. Blackie led the way, Redbill followed, and little Fluff hurried along behind.

Close to the bank they met Whimple the Water Wagtail.

"Oh, Whimple," cried the three chicks, "we are going to the river to play. Will you come with us?"

Whimple shook her black and white head and said sadly, "I am much too busy. Last night a strong wind arose and tore down my beautiful nest, and now I must build another. I must gather twigs and wool and roots and weave a new nest."

"Oh, dear," said the three chicks, "we're so sorry, Whimple. We hope it won't take you long to make a new one." And they went on, leaving Whimple looking sadly at her little home.

All along the river the wind was a-blowing and the rushes whispering together. The three chicks played their favorite games. They stood on their heads in the shallow water, and dived deep down among the green weeds, and swam round and round in wide circles, seeing which of them could make the largest ripples. But, somehow, the games didn't seem as much fun as usual.

Help for Whimple

"O my," said Fluff at last, "I can't really enjoy my games while Whimple is working so hard. I think I will go and help her. I can gather twigs with my bright red beak."

"That is a very good idea," said Blackie and Redbill. "We will help, too. We will gather moss and weeds."

So the three chicks helped Whimple to build her nest. They worked so hard and so quickly that soon it was almost finished.

"I only need some soft wool or some silky hairs for the lining and then I shall have the smartest nest on the river bank," said Whimple the Water Wagtail.

"I will try to find some wool or some silky hairs," said Fluff, and hurried along the river bank looking carefully around for a soft lining for Whimple's nest. She peered among the tall grasses, and into the deep holes where the green moss grew, but nowhere could she see any soft wool or any silky hairs.

"I cannot find anything soft and warm for Whimple's nest," said Fluff.

At that moment she met Bunty Bunnie.

Bunty was crouching by the river bank looking very forlorn.

"Why do you look so sad?" asked Fluff.

"I can't find my home," sighed Bunty. "I came to the river for some fresh green grass, and now I am lost. Oh my, Oh my. How I wish I were safely back in my clover field."

"I know where the clover field is," said Fluff. "It is beside the pool. Come with me and I will show you the way to your home."

"Oh, thank you," said Bunty. "What a nice water-hen chick you are."

Bunty's Clover Field

"This way," said Fluff. "Over the meadow and through the hedge. My, my! How fast you run on your long legs! I'm quite out of breath with hurrying. Now, Bunty Bunny, just slip under this fence, and there you are, safely back in your clover field. Careful—it's rather a squeeze."

Bunty Bunny said, "Ow!" and "Ooh!" and struggled and wriggled into the little hole. "It's a very tight squeeze," she gasped. "Ouch! Ooh! Oh! I'm through. Thank you very much. Fluff Water-hen, I've pushed and squeezed through the little hole and—"

"And left some of your tail behind you," quacked Fluff excitedly. "Oh, Bunty Bunny, you've left some soft silky hairs from your funny little bob-tail."

"Pooh!" said Bunty. "I don't care. I can easily grow some more," and she ran off home as fast as she could go.

"Oh my, Oh my," said Fluff, "these hairs will make a lovely lining for Whimple's nest," and the little water-hen gathered them up in her beak and ran back to the river bank.

Whimple was very pleased with the silky hairs, and quickly lined her nest.

"It is the smartest home on the river bank," she said. "Thank you very much, little Fluff. Now we can go to the river to play."

So the three chicks had lovely games with Whimple Wagtail, and Fluff felt very happy indeed, because she had been able to show Bunty Bunny her way home and at the same time had found a beautiful soft lining for Whimple's nest.

The Panda From Afar

The panda living at our zoo
Is something very rare.
It looks just like a puppy-dog
That's turned into a bear.

Our panda lived across the sea
And journeyed quite a way,
For China to America
Takes more than just a day.

It traveled in a rickshaw,
On a river steamer, too;
It took an ocean liner,
And I think it also flew.

Strange countries may be very nice,
But still I'd rather be
A child that lives right here at home,
With no one hunting me.

LUCIA CABOT

Buttercup Day

Roger and Joan one bright summer's day
Wandered afield and far away,
Where buttercups in the sunshine grew
And whispered their secrets, not a few,
To Roger and Joan and the birds that came
A-winging in, when called by name,
To share the joy such a day could bring.
For birds and children and flowers all sing
The songs of joy that never grow old,
No matter how often their secrets are told.
The children run and shout with glee
And gather the buttercups they see.

Then little Joan calls in a flutter,
"Come, let me see if you like butter.
For if your chin shows a gleam of gold
When underneath this flower I hold,
Then you like butter, as I do too."
So Roger stands with a will to do
Exactly as Joan has said he must.
With chin stuck out and an air of trust,
He's sure the gold, gleaming far and near
Will not disappoint Joan so dear!
And then again they will romp and play
All through the joyous buttercup day.

LORA C. HATHVON

Through courtesy of "Ars Sacra," Herbert Dubler, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Invitation to Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is, we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped, addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to

Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us.

Your playmate,
Jack Horner

P.S. 2 V 0

City and Farm Relations Reach High Point in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Good neighborliness between city dwellers and the people of surrounding rural areas has been achieved hereabouts to such an extent that the result is called "practical Christianity." Two professionals in the realm of rural-urban relations, Raymond W. and David W. Miller, brothers, have just reported to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce that "your workers understand agriculture today better than do those in any comparable city."

One of the finest opportunities possible to cement a lasting friendship with agriculture, San Francisco is told, exists currently in the farm labor crisis. San Franciscans already have lent a hand with harvests, and are planning further help this year.

"The rural people will not forget your concrete expression of friendship," the Miller brothers assert. "Farm people recognize that co-operation between individuals is one of the basic columns on which our democracy rests. Your assuming part of the burden of crop production by helping to provide a labor supply from among your own business, professional, labor, and school groups will entitle San Francisco to have its name carved upon this column in perpetuity."

Only in the past four years has San Francisco consciously striven to understand and be understood by, to help and be helped by, its rural neighbors in California, Nevada, and Southern Oregon. Up to 1939, comparative surveys showed, there were a few cities better than San Francisco in their relationships with their back country, and a few worse. Los Angeles is noted as having done creditable work in this direction, even then.

Prior to that time, it is now admitted, little thought was given to the cattlemen riding the range, the peach grower irrigating his orchard, or the poultry husbandman watching over his baby chicks, although the work of all of them was really the chief factor contributing to San Francisco's metropolitan stability.

Miller Brothers' Role

At this point the Miller brothers were assigned to obtain the first-hand information which has been used since as the basis for a complete change of method in San Francisco's relationships with the rural areas. The Millers are ranchers, primarily, owning and operating a walnut ranch near Linden, Calif. Raymond is also a Doctor of Philosophy, and has made for many years a special study and a profession of urban-rural relationships.

Early in their observations throughout the broad region that is San Francisco's "back country," the two brothers began to see why this city was being by-passed by an increasing amount of agricultural trade, even sometimes at higher costs in transportation. This condition existed, the public relations surveyors learned, "because rural folk, from Klamath Falls on the north to Bakersfield in the south, were coming to look on San Francisco as a toll gatherer on the lanes of commerce, rather than as a friend and partner in the building of a better western civilization."

The Miller brothers made no serious attempt, they say, to find out whether all the charges against San Francisco were correct, but proceeded on the premise that good public relations must be built upon the policy that if people are critical, there is some cause for their attitude.

It was learned that few rural newspapers or agricultural trade magazines had any friendly comment on San Francisco, although much space was devoted to accounts of the City's lack of interest in its back country. Within the City itself it was found that both viewpoint and interests were so narrowly cosmopolitan that neither labor nor merchant recognized the City's actual dependence on the flow of goods produced in adjacent farming areas.

Drive for Social Interest

City ordinances had been passed which changed the whole procedure of farms supplying San Francisco with needed commodities, without any consultation with the farmers concerned, or consideration of their point of view. It is pointed out that such practices were not peculiar to San Francisco, but common to most cities.

Acting on the somewhat disheartening findings of a report rendered in June, 1939, and without any attempt to evade or whitewash the opinions it expressed concerning the City's apparent lack of social interest, a campaign was begun to change this state of things completely, a campaign which continues with ever-increasing vigor, based on consistent achievements in this field.

The City and County Board of Supervisors organized its Regional Service Committee in August, 1933, and gave it the definite goal of working for better relationships between San Francisco and rural areas, the improvement of San Francisco's services to its trade area, the support of all activities contributing to the prosperity of the region.

The Agricultural Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce began the activities which today make it one of the Chamber's most important units.

Conferences between farm and labor leaders have been part of the continuing general plan. The results, the Millers point out, were such as to confirm one's faith in democracy. The difficulties in this direction probably never will be ended completely, they think, but they point to personal friendship between leaders of the two groups where hostility previously existed, and see in this the basis for still greater accomplishments in the future.

The present growing need for help on the farms, especially with the harvest, is regarded by the committees and organizations named, and by many other organizations unnamed and countless city-dwelling individuals, as another opportunity for San Francisco to serve its neighbors, the farmers. The associations and the regard which will grow out of this service can, it is certain, be written on the credit side of the war's vast ledger.

Shreve diamonds

$160

$475

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At Shreve's you choose from one of the most distinguished selections of solitaires—diamonds of traditional Shreve quality exquisitely set. Prices range from $50 upwards—including the Federal tax.

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CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
GLEN ARBOR, MICH
Camp for Boys Established 1921
Vigorous physical development—Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, electricity, radio, and shop—along with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet. Arthur E. Huey, Director. Homestead for adults under same management.

Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: own vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft; sheep; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Mts. 22nd year. $220 fee. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith Pittsford, Vt.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Pleasant Bay Camp
South Orleans on Cape Cod
Salt water shore camp among pines for 30 boys and girls (6 to 14). Private beach. Activity groups according to age and interests. Learn to swim, row, SAIL daily on ideal Pleasant Bay. All sports including tennis. Victory garden, canning and hand-work. An informal vacation of fun, friendships and accomplishments. Reasonable tuition. Day campers also. Mrs. James Bartlett Melcher.

WINNWOOD
Summer School and Camp Activities
AGES 5 TO 14
Large Attractive Campus
40 Miles from New York
WINNWOOD, Babylon, Long Island

VAN HORN SUMMER CAMP
BEGINNING JUNE 21ST
For boys and girls—an out-of-door vacation on a 110-acre farm—30 miles from San Francisco. Horseback riding, tennis, swimming, hiking, barbecue suppers, camp fire games, craft-work, dramatics. Expert supervision.
MAE T. VAN HORN
Pleasant Acres Hayward, California

DESERT SUN CAMP
San Jacinto Mountains, Idyllwild, California
July 1-Sept. 1 Boys 6-12 Girls 6-14
A summer for your son and daughter full of joyous mountain activity (and relaxation). Riding, pack trips, hiking, swimming; other sports; dancing under direction Norma Gould. Crafts, etc. Group co-operation and individual initiative are basic principles.
Write Desert Sun School, Mecca, Calif., until June 15. After June 15, Write Idyllwild, Calif.

Bald Hill Farm
White Mountains, Conway, New Hampshire
Boys and Girls 8-12. July 3-Aug. 28.
Ideal vacation place for your child. Private home atmosphere, camp activity. Hiking, swimming. Gardening. Nature Study. Limited enrollment. Full season $150.
Write Mrs. Marian Dickson Covin, Dir.,
Bald Hill Farm, Conway, N. H.
or tel. Boston representative—Kirkland 2212.

FOOD for FREEDOM WORK CAMP
For boys and girls 15 to 18 who wish to spend their summer adventurously and usefully. Daily work on 30 Vermont farms. Wages at going rates. A summer of fun and constructive work. Camp headquarters on Goddard College campus. Organized recreation and discussion. Educational counselling. June 29 to August 18. Inclusive fee $140. Write for folder.
MISS EVALYN BATES
Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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POCONO PINES, PA. Girls 6 to 17
18th Season. Mountain Camp. On private lake; beach; cabins; boating, tennis, riding, arts and crafts. V projects; nature study. Campers escorted from N. Y. 4 weeks $84. 8 weeks $160. CHICKAGAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet. (Room 756)
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In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
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Lake Chautauqua, Western New York
All land and water sports. Special emphasis on character building. Send for booklet.
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And of Course Our Old Friends...
We hope you will find time to call on us during this week and review some of the latest music publications adaptable to your service—also to browse around our Gift Department (now being enlarged), where you will find an excellent stock of Music Boxes—Toys—Novelties—all with imported Swiss Music Boxes—distinctive gifts for your home, your family, yourself.
Our Record Department is equipped with twelve sound-proof booths for your listening pleasure.
THE BOSTON MUSIC COMPANY
116 Boylston Street Next to Colonial Theatre
In Boston over Fifty-Five Years

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 732,950
1943 volume to date 153,805,928
1942 volume to date 46,287,682

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Saturday 52.2 Fr'v. day 51.9
Month ago 50.7 Year ago 35.8
1942 high 52.1 1943 low 41..7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	*4	61½	61¼	61½	+ ½
Acme Stl (3)	1	52¼	52¼	52½	+ ½
Adams Exp (.15g)	6	12¼	12¼	12½	— ¼
Addressograph (1)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Air Reduction (1a)	14	48½	47¾	47¾	— ¾
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	75¼	75¼	75¼	
Alaska Juneau	9	6½	6	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	17	2½	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Allegh pf $30ww	21	20¼	19½	20	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	7	28¼	26½	28	— ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	5	34¼	33¾	34¼	— ¼
Allen Indust ⅛a	5	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
Allegh Lud $.70g	12	28⅛	27¼	27½	— ⅜
Allied Ch&Dye 6a	3	159¼	158¼	158¼	—1⅜
Allied Mills (½g)	9	25⅜	24	24	— ⅜
Allied Strs (.45g)	24	13½	13¼	13½	
Allis-Ch Mfg ½a	6	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (½g)	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jun 5
Amal Leather	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Amal Ldr pf 1¼k	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Amerada Pet (2)	10	86½	85	85	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Am Airlines 1½e	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note .40g	3	16¾	16¼	16½	
Am Bank N pf 3	† 30	57	57	57	
Am Bosch (¼a)	15	9¾	9	9	— ¼
Am Brake Sh ¼ag	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	10	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
Am Can (3)	3	87½	86	86	—2¼
Am Can pf (7)	† 70	178	177¼	178	
Am Cy&Fdy (2g)	20	44	42½	42½	—1½
Am C&Fdy pf (6g)	1	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cable 1g	3	23½	23¼	23¼	
Am Chicle (4a)	† 10	110¾	110¼	110¼	— ¼
Am Colortype .30g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug ½ag	13	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	
Am C S 6⅔pf6	† 50	103½	103	103	— ½
Am Distill	3	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	20	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am European ½e	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	5	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
Am & For Pow	90	8½	7¾	8	
Am&FP 5? 1.92a	2	80½	80½	80½	— ¼
Am & F P 2pf	135	24	23	23¾	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68½	68¼	68¼	— ⅜
Am Ice	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (½2e)	3	50½	50	50	— ½
Am Internat ½aa	12	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30a	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	† 80	42½	41⅞	42	—1
Am Locomotive	12	16⅝	16	16½	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½ak	*3	104¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	12	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
Am Metal (1)	2	25½	25	25	— ⅜
Am News 1.80	†110	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	23	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	8	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	15	29	28¾	28½	— ⅜
Am Rad & St .30g	307	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ½
Am Roll Mill .40g	6	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½g	† 3	65½	65	65½	+ ⅛
Am Saf Raz ½ag	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	†140	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	15	42¼	41⅜	41¾	— ¼
Am Sm&R pf 7	† 20	149¼	149¼	149¼	— ¾
AmSnuffCo(1.80g)	3	44	43½	43½	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	12	27⅜	26½	27	— ¼
Am Stores (2½g)	4	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½ge	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
Am Sum Tob ½ag	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	156⅛	155⅝	155⅞	— ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	60	59¾	59¾	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	9	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	† 220	140¼	138¾	140¼	+1
Am Type Fdrs ½2g	27	11¾	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	22	45¼	44¼	44¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	2	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	33	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ½
Am Woolen	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Am Woolen pf (2k)	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Am Z pr pf 2½ak	1	52⅝	52⅝	53⅜	— ⅞
Anaconda 1g	*25	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Anac W&C ¼ag	† 220	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Anchor HGI (.30g)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Anch H G pf 5	† 10	115¾	115¾	115¼	+ ¾
Andes Cop (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
APW Paper	5	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	43¼	43	43	— ⅜
Armour Del pf (7)	4	109¾	109½	109¾	+ ⅛
Arm Ill	32	5¼	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	6	62½	61¾	62	— ⅜
Armstrong Ck ½g	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Artloom Corp .20g	2	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	41	15¾	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	†140	88	88	88	
Assd DG 2pf 7	† 10	86	86	86	—1¼
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 40	105	105	105	
Atch T & S F 3g	32	57¾	55⅝	56¼	— ¾
Atch T & S F pf 5	6	85⅞	84	84½	—1½
Atl Cst Line 1½pg	18	34⅜	33¼	33⅜	—1⅛
Atl Refining .30g	16	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	† 10	111	111	111	
Atlas Corp ½ag	19	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Aviation Corp .10g	89	5¼	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco (3½g)	† 25	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	24	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	7	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	† 50	52	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
Barber Asph	21	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Barker Bros	6	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
Barker pf 2¾k	† 20	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Barnsdall Oil .60	14	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	4	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½g	2	28	28	28	— ½
Beat Crm pf 5	† 40	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Beech-N Pack 4	1	107	107	107	
Bell Airc (1g)	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Bendix Aviat (1½g)	15	38¾	38¼	38½	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Best Foods (.60)	17	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
Beth Steel (3g)	26	65½	64¾	64¾	— ¾
Beth Steel pf (7)	*2	117	116½	117	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	3	36¾	36½	36½	
Black & Dck 1.60	10	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	17	10	9½	9½	— ½
Bliss & L ½ag	1	17	17	17	— ¼
Bloomdale .40g	† 60	14	14	14	+ ¼
Boeing Airp 1g	23	18⅜	17⅝	18¼	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	55	55	55	
Bond A Pd 2½k	† 10	48	48	48	
Bond Strs 1.60	*5	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	45	27	26¾	27	
Borg-Warner 1.60	21	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	5	5	5	
Bower Roll B 1g	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br ½ag	5	12	11¾	11¾	
Briggs Mfg (2)	13	30½	30¼	30¼	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
Bklyn & Q Trans	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn-Man Tr	5	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1¼g	27	18	17¼	17¼	— ⅞
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	14	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
Budd Mfg	16	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 80	110¼	109	109	— ¾
Budd Wheel ½ag	29	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Bullard Co (1g)	3	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Bulova Watch (2)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
Burling Mills .70g	21	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	5	108⅝	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
Burr Add M .60	42	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Butte C&Z ½ag	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Byers (AM) Co	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Byron Jack ½ag	1	24½	24½	24½	
Calif Pack 1½g	13	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Land	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet & H .45g	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wym ½ag	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Can D G Ale .60	18	23	22½	22½	— ⅞
Canad Pacific	26	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Cane C & O (5)	† 20	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	
Carpenter Stl 1½ag	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Case (JI) Co 7g	3	121	120½	121	—1½
Caterpil Trac (2)	4	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅜
Celanese Cp (1g)	7	39⅜	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	† 60	124¾	123⅞	124¾	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½a	15	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Celotex pf (5)	† 10	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	16	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Cent Found .10g	23	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
C Ill Lt pf 4½k	† 80	106	105¾	106	
Cent RR N J	11	18⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½a	7	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Cero de Pas (4)	5	39¼	39	39	
Certain-teed Prod	34	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	†460	61¼	60¼	60¼	
Champ Pap&F 4½a	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
Champ P&F pfA	†110	108	107⅜	108	+1
Checker Cab	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Chas & Ohio (3)	*36	44¾	44¼	44½	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	25	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	9	14½	13⅝	13⅞	— ½
Chi Gt West	9	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 5½k	19	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or ½aa	8	12¼	12	12¼	
Chi Milw St P	33	15	14¼	14½	— ½
Chi Milw St P pf	1	47½	46½	47	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Chi Pt Sug ½f2½g	60	53	52	52	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	22	81⅞	80¼	81	— ⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
City Invest	† 40	52	51	51	—1
Clark Equip 1½g	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Clev & Pitt 3½g	† 10	91	91	91	+ ¼
Clev CC&StLpf 5	† 10	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+1⅞
Clev E Il pf 4½g	† 10	113¾	113¼	113¼	— ⅛
Clev Graph Br ½ag	1	36	36	36	
Climax Mol 1.20a	13	45¾	45	45	
Cluett, Peabody 1g	5	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	1	112	112	112	+1
Colgate-Palm-P ½	6	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Collins & Alk	10	26⅞	26½	26½	
Col & South	† 3	11½	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	†150	11	10	10	
Col & South 2pf	† 10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Col Fuel & Ir ½ag	5	18⅝	18	18	— ¼
Col Broadc A .60g	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Col Broadc B .60g	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
Col G & El	82	5½	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	15	72	70¼	71½	+1½
Col G&E 5 pf 5	†140	63½	63	63½	+1
Colum Pict ½ae	36	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Comi Credit (3)	28	44	43¼	43¼	
Comi Invest Tr 3	19	44½	44¼	44⅜	
Com I T cnv4¼k	† 1	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Comi Solvents .30g	18	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Cumwith & South	114	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 3k	16	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ¼
Cumwith Ed .70g	2	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½2g	8	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Congol-Nairn (1)	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Consol Cig pf 7	† 30	105½	105½	105½	—1
Cons Copper	14	5½	5¾	5¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	54	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	4	97½	97⅜	97½	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	16	3¼	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
Cons Film pf 1½2k	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	23	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Cons Vultee ½ag	13	17½	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	6	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Cons R R Cuba pf	37	11⅜	11	11	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	4	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Cons Pr pf 4½	† 70	98	97¾	98	+ ⅜
Container Cp ½ag	7	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½2g	10	10⅞	10⅜	10½	— ⅜
Cont. Can (½ag)	4	36½	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
Cont. Dia Fib .45g	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
Cont. Ins 1.60a	10	48¾	48	48	— ⅜
Cont. Motors .30g	66	7	6⅞	7	
Cont. Oil Del (1)	16	35	34⅞	35	
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 30	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	6	60½	60	60	— ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7	† 3	179½	179½	179½	
Coty Internatl	10	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	38	21⅞	21¼	21¾	
Crane Co cv pf 5	† 30	105⅞	105½	105½	
Crosley Co (½2e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½2e	3	30⅛	30	30	
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	44	43¾	44	+1
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	† 80	94	93½	93⅞	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel 2e	7	36	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf	† 190	21½	21	21	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ⅜ag	55	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	18	20½	19½	19½	— ¾
Curtis Publishing	26	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
Curt P pr pf 1½k	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	25	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½2e	1	23½	23½	23½	
Cutler-Hammer ½2g	7	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	7	19	18¾	19	
Decca Records (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Deere & Co 1.35e	14	38	37½	37½	— ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	5	34	34	34	Jun 5
Del & Hudson	7	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
Dietes-Wem-G ¾ag	2	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	8	10	10	10	
Den & R G W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
Detroit Edison .60g	13	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Devoe & R 1	† 5	29½	29	29	— ½
Diam Match 2½g	4	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf 1½	1	40	40	40	
Diam T Motor ½2g	2	15¾	15½	15⅜	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	28¾	28	28	— ½
Dixie C A 2½	† 70	42½	42½	42½	
Doehler Die C ½ag	3	32	32	32	
Dome Mines h1.20g	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5e	8	69	68	68½	
Dow Chem (3)	3	153	152	152	— ¾
Dresser Mfg 1g	*4	33½	32½	32½	—1
Dunhill Int	17	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1e	20	155¾	154¼	154½	—1
du Pont pf (4½2)	1	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	— ¼
Eastern Air L	23	39¼	39	39½	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	167½	167	167½	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	41	41	41	— ¼
Edison Br Strs .80	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	13	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½g)	6	12¼	12	12	
El Power & Lt	36	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¾
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	—1¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	40⅝	40¼	40½	
Eng Pub Service	36	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	†100	77	76	76	—2
Erie RR (½2g)	12	14½	13¾	13¾	— ½
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	50½	50¼	50¼	
Eureka V Cl ½g	21	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
Evans Products	21	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	40	40	40	
Fajardo Sugar 2	28	27¾	27	27¼	— ⅜
Fed Lt & Tr ½ag	9	17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6	†100	101	101	101	
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	4	26½	26½	26½	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .20g	43	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Fed D St pf 4½2	† 50	91	90⅞	91	
Fed S&L Ins 1.60a	2	49¼	49	49¼	— ⅜
Ferro Enamel	6	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	49¼	49	49¼	
Firestone T&R ⅜ag	5	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
First N Strs 2½	5	38¼	38	38	— ¼
Flintkote(pf(4½)	†100	104½	104½	104½	+2½
Flintkotepf(4½2)	†100	104½	104½	104½	
Follansbee Steel	2	8	7⅞	8	
Follansbee S pf	† 70	46	45	45	
Food Fair Strs (1)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Food Mach (.70g)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Foster Wh pf 7	† 1	139	138½	139	+1
Fost W Gof 1½	†130	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	21	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
Frnsport Sulph 2	4	36½	36⅜	36½	
Fruehauf Tru 1.40	21	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	† 10	107	107	107	+ ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gar (Rubt) ¼ag	22	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	†170	25	24½	24½	— ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gaylord Cont ¼aa	1	14	14	14	
Gen Am Inv .40a	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	10	50	49¾	50	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .50g	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bak pf 8	† 10	142	142	142	
Gen Cable	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	17¾	17	17	— ¾
Gen Cab pf3½k	† 60	93¼	93½	93½	—1½
Gen Elec (1.40)	56	38¼	37¾	38	— ¼
Gen G&El cv pf	† 20	10	10	10	
Gen Foods .80g	6	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 50	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ¼
Gen G & El A	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	2	96⅜	96	96	— ⅜
Gen Mills 5pf 5	† 10	131¼	131½	131½	+ ¼
Gen Motors (1g)	79	55⅜	54⅜	55¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	2	130¼	130	130	
Gen O Adv A 3g	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	
Gen Print Ink .10g	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	4	2	1⅞	2	
Gen Ry Signal 1½g	7	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	†160	108¾	108½	108½	
Gen Real & Util	21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Gen Refract .60g	*4	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (½g)	13	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†160	80¼	79	79	—1¾
Gen Time Inst	3	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Gen T & Rub ½g	24	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Gillette S Raz ¼g	*12	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	14	11⅝	11⅜	11¼	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	6	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	25	1⅜	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
Godchl Bros (.20)	2	3½	3¼	3¼	
Goodrich B F ½g	10	40½	39¼	40⅛	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	3	95½	95½	95½	— ⅜
Goodyear T & R 1g	8	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅜
Gotham Hos (¼ae)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	40	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
Grand Union	9	13½	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
Granite C SU .35g	4	13½	13	13	
Great (WT) 1.40	2	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	10	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (5g)	88	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½ag	8	27	26⅞	27	
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 20	149	149	149	
Green (HL) (2a)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	9

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Packard Work Stoppage Laid To Klan Agents

DETROIT, June 7 (AP)—Production of aviation and marine engines at the Packard Motor Car Co. was reported back to near normal today as Army authorities sought the instigators of a strike over a racial dispute there and a union leader charged that he had "absolute evidence" that the strike was promoted by "agents of the Ku Klux Klan, acting for the enemy."

The charge came from R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.), who said he was submitting his evidence to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that he would also ask an investigation by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the Senate.

Mr. Thomas told a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here yesterday that he had come into possession of "further and absolute evidence that the strike at Packard, one of the most shameful exhibitions of this war, was in fact actively promoted, organized and carried out by agents of the Ku Klux Klan, or its successor body in Detroit."

"This evidence," said Mr. Thomas, "together with that already in possession of the UAW-CIO, such as a formal invitation to klansmen in Packard's, signed by the 'Excelled-Cyclops' and by mandate of the 'Imperial Wizard,' to a meeting early in April convinces me that enemy agents are using this night-shirt Axis to do their work in the arsenal of democracy."

Other labor developments are as follows:

Baltimore: Striking A. F. of L. Baltimore transit workers voted to end a 13-day strike and return to work today, the Baltimore Transit Company announced last evening.

Union officials had said the strike was called to force company compliance with National Labor Relations Board and War Labor Board directives to reinstate certain discharged employees; cease recognition of an independent union, and recognize the Amalgamated in matters pertaining to grievances.

The striking employees had previously received a warning from the WLB that they must return to work before their views on changes in grievance machinery for employees of the company would be considered by the board.

Cleveland Service Resumed

Cleveland: Transportation service on 10 East Side lines was resumed last evening as A. F. of L. carmen and bus drivers ended a 20-hour work stoppage affecting several hundred employees of the municipally-owned system.

The Mayor reported the union leaders in a signed statement termed the walkout unauthorized and declared the instigators may be subjected to disciplinary action.

Portland, Ore.: The 73-day-old National Labor Relations Board hearing on Kaiser shipyard labor charges ended Saturday.

The hearing before Trial Examiner Robert S. Denham, was one of the longest of its kind in the history of the board. Specifically it was on C. I. O. charges that three Kaiser shipyards here entered into illegal closed shop contracts with A. F. of L. shipyard unions before representative crews of workers had been hired.

The Kaiser yards contended the A. F. of L. had the only available supply of labor at the time the contracts were made.

The examiner will make an intermediate report upon which findings of the board will be based.

EATON & HOWARD
BALANCED FUND

The Trustees have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share payable June 25, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 17, 1943.

June 7, 1943 24 Federal St., Boston

Takes New Post

Joseph F. Ringland

Appointed vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Mr. Ringland is President of the Empire National Bank & Trust Co. of St. Paul, Minn.

Outlook for U. S. Food Supplies Seen Less Promising

NEW YORK (AP)—The Guaranty Trust Company's monthly publication reported that little encouragement in the nation's food outlook has been found in official circles.

Prospects of good crops declined in April, the report said, and May's outlook was much less promising than the same period a year ago.

According to earliest reports, the survey said, anticipated production of commercial truck crops indicate a reduction of 14 per cent below last year's total. The only market vegetables showing any increases in production are carrots and snap beans.

Prospects for winter wheat have declined generally, due to severe winter weather and lack of moisture in wide areas. Conditions on May 1, indicated, the report said, a harvest of 515 million bushels, which is 43 million bushels less than the forecast at the beginning of April and 100 million bushels below the favorable outlook advanced last fall.

Home gardens will offset the losses in truck produce to some extent, the report said.

The prospective supply of canned fruits, vegetables and juices for civilian use has been increased by the release of 30 million cases previously set aside for the armed forces, the report concluded.

Engineering Awards Highest in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction contracts in the short Memorial Day week ended June 3 were the highest for any week since Nov. 12, 1942, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total, not counting construction by military combat engineers, American contracts outside this country, and shipbuilding, amounted to $106,873,000. This compared with only $46,465,000 in the preceding full week and $274,971,000 in the four-day period a year ago.

Private work, accounting for 51 per cent of the total, was the largest for any week since Oct. 31, 1940, the publication said.

Woolworth Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. announced sales in May amounted to $34,858,774, compared with $32,659,624, in the comparable 1942 month. Sales in the first five months reached $165,682,036, against $151,872,748, in the like period a year earlier.

Treasury May Urge Drastic Tax Increases

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Stiff increases in individual income taxes, ranging as high as 50 per cent in some brackets, may be suggested by the Treasury when Congress starts considering President Roosevelt's demand for $16,000,000,000 additional revenues.

The President now has before him a pay-as-you-go tax measure which many legislators believed would head off any attempts to increase rates on individuals for at least two years, but informed sources said recent inquiries disclosed Treasury officials entertain no such view.

These officials were reported to be insisting on attempts to raise in direct taxes the additional amount the President has requested.

One of a half dozen schemes being studied by the experts reportedly would call for rate increases ranging from 50 per cent in the lower income groups to 15 per cent in higher brackets, where levies approach the 90 per cent limitation under present law.

There has been talk also of combining a sales tax with a levy on spending, although few members of Congress believe the Treasury will give any strong support to a sales tax. However, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said he thought a sales tax is "the only answer" to any demand for a substantial increase in revenues.

There are indications, moreover, that all of these proposals will have to await return of Congress in September from a proposed summer recess and Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee told reporters that no rate increases are likely to affect 1943 incomes of either individuals or corporations.

Senator George and Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee have agreed that retroactive taxes on individuals must become a thing of the past because of the prospect that the Treasury soon will be collecting currently from such persons as they receive their incomes.

Senator George said that even if Congress begins consideration of a new tax bill in September, it probably cannot be passed until December. Under those circumstances, he said it probably would be impossible to make corporation taxes retroactive, even if Congress desired to do so.

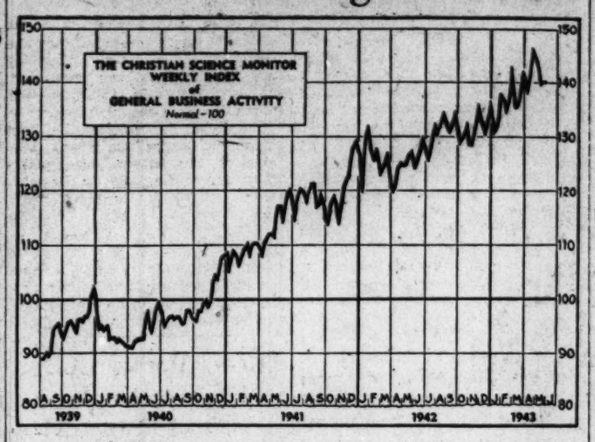
Commercial Airlines Revenues Up Sharply In 12 Months Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—In its first report on operating revenues and expenses of the nation's commercial airlines, the Civil Aeronautics Board announced that during the 12 months ended January 31 the 18 air carriers had net revenue of $25,737,298, compared with $8,229,321 in the preceeding 12 months.

Gross operating revenues for the period were $108,154,738, an increase of approximately $8,500,000, and expenses totalled $82,417,440, a decrease of $9,000,000. This presumably was due to the fact that airlines have been operating only about one-half the equipment they had prior to the war while actually carrying a heavier volume of business.

Net revenue from operations for January was placed at $1,875,469, compared with only $3,321 in January, 1942. January operating revenues were $8,108,127, an increase of $108,000 over the same month a year ago, while operating expenses totalled $6,232,658, a drop of approximately $1,763,000 from the 1942 month. The CAB said it will issue monthly reports hereafter on airlines' revenue and expenses.

Monitor Index of Business Remains Unchanged in Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity leveled off during the week ended May 29 at 140.2 (prel.), unchanged from the preceding week. This compared with 127.4 for the week ended May 30, last year.

Changes in the components were narrow for the week, with declines in two offset by an advance in the third.

Bank debits outside New York City dropped off somewhat more than usual for the week. Electric power production eased slightly against a small seasonal advance.

Declines in these two components were cancelled by a contraseasonal upturn in miscellaneous freight carloadings.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 29*	May 22, 1943	May 30, 1942
Combined Index	140.2	140.2	127.4
Bk debits outside NYC	165.2	165.6	140.0
Elec power production	128.6	128.9	115.9
Misc carloadings	126.7	126.1	126.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market continued slowly upward last week, coolly disregarding the tangled news of the coal strike, which has evolved into a political chess-game between the administration and John Lewis, using 2,000,000 tons of coal a day as the pawns.

Volume was about average for these days, at a shade over a million shares daily.

Motors were strong, perhaps on anticipation that the supply of munitions may be cut back gradually and the motor manufacturers allowed to resume passenger car production earlier than expected. Oils were strong on renewed prospects of either a rise in the price of crude or the more fashionable substitute of a subsidy for wildcatting. Steels were down, presumably on the $100,000,000 cost of the 48-hour week being imposed on them chiefly for political reasons.

Why Rail Stocks Ease

Rails were down, due probably in part to a technical reaction from their recent strength, in part to the lastest breach in the April 8 hold-the-line "order" of the President, this time made by the President himself in the form of a suggestion that wages for railway clerks step up to time-and-a-half after 40 hours instead of after 48 hours, as the law now stands—another bite of $150,000,000 out of rail net-before-taxes.

Possibly some of the legal news about the rails also affected them. The special master in the Seaboard case recommended that the road be transferred from equity receivership, where it has basked since 1930, to Section 77 bankruptcy procedure. A reorganization plan for the Rock Island was disapproved by a Chicago court and referred back to the ICC for reconsideration. And a settlement was reported in the case of the New York, Lackawanna & Western which may be a model for other leased-line cases.

The market's rise in the last 13 months has been almost phenomenal in one respect, namely in its steadiness. The rise has not continued anywhere near as long as some other bull markets in the past, including the one which started in the summer of 1935 and ran for two years, but it has been more conservative and even, without either uprush or shake-out. Another conspicuous aspect of the rise has been the steady increase in trading volume.

All Power Demands Met

The annual meeting of the Edison Institute brought out some interesting facts and angles. The long anticipated power shortage apparently still fails to materialize. Charles Kellogg reported that the combined capacity of government and power company plants is now round 47,500,000 kw. and will reach 50,000,000 by the end of the year.

Gross revenues were up about 5 per cent to $2,665,000,000, but the increase of $140,000,000 was entirely lost on the way down to net income, being absorbed partly by higher operating costs but chiefly by higher taxes. Since Pearl Harbor about 6,000,000 man-hours of the time of many utilities executives has been spent in preparation for and attendance on integration proceedings before the SEC and on "historical cost" proceedings before the Federal Power Commission.

There was considerable postwar talk at the meeting. A General Electric man reported to the power company men the advances which GE has made through "repetitive manufacture" of large-scale electric equipment. This is, in effect, mass production of such things as large turbines, though the GE people prefer the new phrase "repetitive production."

Costs have been pulled down sharply as a result of the capacity orders given the turbine makers by the Navy, and GE's Mr. Urben reported production costs for certain propulsion equipment had been pulled down from about $575,000 in 1939 to below $400,000 at the present time.

Standardization Benefits

To get the benefit of these economies, however, the power company engineers will have to standardize their orders and foregoe some of the frills and pleasures of specially tailored specifications. A Westinghouse man predicted that average home consumption of power in the postwar period might go to 2,000 kwh. a year, involving such things as fluorescent lighting, electrostatic air cleaners, co-ordinated electric kitchens, deep-freeze units and television.

The Street is much interested in, and considerably concerned over the Treasury's new plans for reorganizing its Victory Loan drives in order to get a larger proportion of subscriptions from the small buyers. This involves separating the sales to banks from the rest of the drives, and merging the Victory Fund Committee and the War Savings Staffs, which seems to mean some sidetracking of the Victory Fund people.

The War Finance Committee being organized by states will have three programs—pay roll savings plans, general community promotions, and work with the customers of banks and other financial institutions. The Victory Fund people would apparently be called in only for special big campaigns. They don't think this is much of a reward for their unpaid yeoman work in the December and April drives.

The foreign property census now called for by the Treasury will be a load on the banks almost as heavy as the old TFR-300 job . . . hearings begin this week before the Lea Committee on the SEC proxy rules. . . . War Damage insurance rates are apparently not going to be lowered as War Damage Corporation starts its second year.

I. B. M. Buys Calif. Plant

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corporation announced the purchase of a factory building at San Jose, Calif., in which it will establish a card-manufacturing plant to produce electric accounting machine cards for the Pacific Coast territory.

Armour & Co. Debentures Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An investment banking group headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and 89 other firms throughout the country is offering to the public today $15,517,700 of 7 per cent cumulative income debentures (subordinated) of Armour & Co. of Delaware.

The debentures, dated April 1, 1943 and maturing April 1, 1978, are priced at 110 and interest.

The amount of debentures involved in the public offering represents the unsubscribed portion of the newly created issue of $35,000,000 of debentures offered recently to holders of the 523,581 shares of 7 per cent guaranteed cumulative preferred stock. Their right to subscribe to the debentures expired on June 3.

Proceeds received from the sale, with other treasury funds, together with shares acquired by the company prior to the exchange offer, will be used to retire $35,000,000 par amount of the 7 per cent guaranteed preferred stock.

The prospectus refers to the contemplated merger of the Delaware company with its parent, Armour & Co. of Illinois. In this connection, it states that the company would as a matter of practical necessity, be required to retire or provide for all the outstanding preferred stock prior to or concurrently with any such merger, consolidation or transfer.

Other principal underwriters include The First Boston Corporation, Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Smith, Barney & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation and Lehman Bros.

Home Consumption Of Electricity Seen Doubled After War

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of electricity in the home after the war may be expected to reach a rate about double that of the prewar period, C. A. Powel, a Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. executive told the Edison Electric Institute here.

Speaking before the institute annual meeting, Mr. Powel said:

"More intensive use of prewar electrical home appliances, together with a host of new ones now doing war duty, make it a reasonable assumption that 2,000 kilowatt-hours annual consumption per residence will be reached early in the postwar period. Just before Pearl Harbor the average residential consumption was 1,020 kilowatt-hours a year."

H. C. Thuerk, chairman of the institute's postwar planning committee and president of the Bradford (Pa.) Electric Co., told the institute members that "the real planning for industry must be done by the operating companies themselves."

"Detailed construction plans," he added, "which can be put into prompt use at the close of the war will contribute materially to combatting unemployment."

W. C. Kellogg, president of the institute, predicted the nation's electric generating capacity, up 6,500,000 kilowatts since June, 1940, to 47,500,000, would further expand to 50,000,000 kilowatts by the end of this year.

Mr. Kellogg indicated that the electric utilities had fair reserves of coal, explaining that they came through the winter with a net reserve of 100 days supply.

War Bond Sales Soar During May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that war bond sales last month, totaling $1,334,984,000, were the highest on record, with one exception, since the beginning of the war savings campaign two years ago.

In April, $1,469,000,000 in war bonds of the E, F, and G series were sold during the Second War Loan drive.

General Agent

Norman W. Rowley

Appointed General Agent in Boston for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., succeeding Henry M. Faser, Jr., who is in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Mr. Rowley has been with the company since 1913. He has been manager in charge of the Boston agency since April of 1942.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5⅛	5	5
100	Air Investors	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2000	Airc Access (⅛e)	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
1000	Air-Way El Ap .20g	3¼	3	3
100	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	109½	109½	109½
100	Allied Int Inv pf	8½	8½	8½
250	Alum Ltd (h8a)	105	104½	104½
300	Alum Co Am (2g)	116	115½	115½
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	113	113¾	113¾
50	Am Book (⅛g)	29	29	29
1300	Am Capital B	½	½	½
1200	Am Cen Mfg (⅛g)	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
50	Am CP&LA (⅛g)	37	37	37
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
80	Am Cyan B (.60)	44⅞	43	43
3500	Am & Fgn P war	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	26½	26	26¼
100	Am G & El pf (4⅜)	106⅜	105¾	106⅛
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
300	Am Hard Rub (½g)	22	22	22
100	Am Light & T (1.30)	16	16	16
300	Am Maraca Ibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Meter (⅛g)	24	24	24
1700	Am Republics (.10g)	11¼	11	11
100	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
4000	Am Superpow	⅜	1/4	1/4
600	Am Superpow pf	15	15	15
400	Am Writ Pap	4⅜	4¼	4¼
300	Anch Post F (.15g)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
200	Apex Elec M (⅛g)	15¼	14⅞	15¼
120	Appal El P pf (4½)	105½	105	105
1200	Ark Nat Gas	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
18000	Ark Nat Gas A	6¼	5½	5⅝
300	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9¾	9¾	9⅝
300	Aro Equip (.70g)	20⅝	20	20
300	Art Met Wks (.60)	10	9⅝	9⅝
100	Ashld Oil&R (.40)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1600	Atlas Corp war	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
60	Atlas Ply	22¾	22	22
300	Automat Prod	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Auto V Mach	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Avery & Sons (½e)	8	8	8
160	Axton-Fish A	81	80⅝	81
800	Babcock & Wil (1⅛g)	25½	25	25½
1200	Baldwin Loco war	6⅜	6¼	6¼
300	Baldwin Rub (½)	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	Barium Stn Stl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Beanit Mills (.60)	14	14	14
400	Beanit M cv pf	5⅜	5¼	5¼
800	Beech Aire (1e)	14½	14	14
30	Bell Tel Can (h8)	129	129	129
1100	Bellanca Aire	3⅞	3¾	3¾
300	Berk & Gay Furn	1⅛	¾	1⅛
100	Birds S Fdy (1)	9	9	9
1300	Bliss (EW) (2)	14⅜	13⅞	14¼
400	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2½	2½
150	Blue Rid cv f (3d)	43½	43⅝	43½
400	Blumenthal (S)	13½	13⅛	13½
100	Bohack (HC)	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Braz Tr L&P (2g)	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
600	Breeze Corp (.80g)	11⅛	11	11
300	Brewst Aero	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
200	Bridgpt Mach	5	5	5
300	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	3	3
800	Brown-F Dist	16	15½	15½
90	BrownFDispf (1k)	104	102½	103½
200	Brown Rubber	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
1300	Buf N&EP pf	16	15⅝	15⅝
100	Buf N&EP $5 pf	90½	90¼	90¼
100	BunkHill&S (1)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2800	Burry Biscuit	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Cab El Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1900	Can Marconi (.04g)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
150	Cap City Prod (½g)	13¼	12½	13¼
150	Carnation	45¼	45⅛	45¼
5800	Carrier Corp	18¼	17⅜	17½
400	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Cessna Aire (1e)	10	9¾	9⅞
50	Chi Riv & Mch	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
275	Childs pf	18¾	18	18
5000	Cities Service	17¼	16½	16⅜
750	Cit Svc pf	95¼	92½	93½
300	Cit Svc pf B	11	10⅝	10⅝
30	Cit Svc P&L $6pf(6)	86½	86⅛	86½
400	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Cleve El Illus (½g)	30⅝	30½	30⅝
100	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	12⅛	12⅛	78⅛
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Club Al Uten	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2700	Colon Develop	5⅜	5¾	5⅜
400	Colonial Airl	7⅛	7	7
300	Colo Fuel & I war	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Colum G & E pf (5)	50	49½	50
19600	Comwlth & So war	½	3-64	½
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	61½	61¼	61¼
1300	Cons Gas Ut	4½	4⅛	4½
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	93	93	93
600	Cons Ret Stores (.eg)	5⅞	5½	5⅞
50	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	38½	38	38
400	Cont Roll&Stl (½g)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
900	Cooper-Bess	12⅞	12½	12
50	Copper Range	7	7	7
200	Corroon & Rey	2¼	2⅛	2¼
20	Cor & Rey pf	88¾	88½	88¾
600	Cosden Petro	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Cosden Petro pf	21¼	21	21
1600	Creole Pet	23⅜	22¾	22¾
700	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crown C Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13300	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	22⅞	22½	22¾
100	arby Pet (⅜g)	17	17	17
250	Dayton Rub (½g)	18½	18¼	18½
40	Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
400	Derby Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	DetMichStove (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Det Stl Prod (½g)	19	19	19
400	DivcoTwinTrk (.4e)	7	6⅞	7
25	Draper Corp (3)	69	69	69
500	Duro-Test (.05g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Duval Tex Sul (¼g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
500	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	13	13	13
125	East G&F 6 pf	37⅞	37⅜	37¾
75	East G&F prpf	58	57½	58
300	East Sta Corp	1	⅞	⅞
200	East Sta pf A	24¼	23¾	24¼
400	East Sta pf B	24⅜	23½	23½
250	East Sug As pf (1¼k)	41	40¼	41
500	Easy Wash MB (⅛e)	6	5¾	5¾
11500	El Bond & Sh	7⅞	7½	7½
1100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	66½	65⅛	65⅛
500	El Bd & Sh $5 pf	61¼	61	61¼
865	El P & L 2 pf A	28⅛	28½	28½
100	El P & L war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
100	Emsco D & Eq (¼g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Equity Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Equity Grp $3 pf	32½	32¼	32½
300	Esquire Inc	5½	5⅜	5⅜
50	Eureka Pipe L (2g)	29	29	29
100	Fairchild Ac	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
300	Falstaff Brew (.60)	10¾	10⅝	10¾
200	Fansteel Met (⅛e)	16½	16⅜	16⅛
600	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	6¼	6	6
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Found Ind Eng	3⅛	3	3
100	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	24½	24½	24½
50	Fuller (G A) (2e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	GatineauPowpf (h5)	77	77	77
100	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
10	Gen G&E pf B	100	100	100
50	Gen Pub S pf	61	61	61
1100	Gen Share	2⅛	2	2
20	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	109	109	109
400	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17½	17⅛	17⅛
400	Godchaux Sug B	12¾	12½	12½
400	GoldfieldCon2	7-32	3/16	7-3
20	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	50	50	50
300	Grand Rap V	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
100	Gt Nor Pap	35	35	35
400	Granf T&D (1e)	8¼	8	8¼
3400	Gulf Oil (1)	47⅞	47⅛	47½
100	Hammer Pap (½g)	22	22	22
200	Hartford Ray vtc	1½	1½	1½
100	Hearn D Stre	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Heela Mnf (½g)	7⅛	7	7
100	Hewitt Rub (½g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
300	Heyden Chem (.20g)	24½	24⅛	24½
5	Hoe(R)&Co A	28	28	28
100	HollGold (h.85)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
50	Holt (Hen) A (.70k)	14	14	14
200	Horn & Hard (1.60)	26½	26½	26½
1200	Humble Oil (⅜g)	74¾	74½	74¾
100	Hum-Ross F (.15g)	4¾	4⅜	4¾
600	Huyler's	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Huyler's pf (2k)	21¼	21¼	21½
100	Hydro El Sec	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	7½	7⅜	7½
200	Ill Iowa Pow	4½	4½	4½
1000	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8¾	8¼	8¼
300	Ill IowaPwpf (1¼k)	37¾	37½	37½
300	Ill Zinc (.65g)	14½	14½	14½
1000	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12⅞	12½	12⅞
700	ImpOilLtd reg (h½)	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
200	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	105¾	105½	105¾
50	Indus Finan pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	Ins Co NAm (2½)	84	84	84
700	Int Hyd-El pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
600	Int Indust	4	4	4
2200	Int Petrol (h1)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	16½	16½	16½
100	Int Prod (¼g)	9½	9½	9½
100	Int S Raz B	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Int UtilA	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Int UtilB	1⅛		1⅛
50	Int Util prpf (3½)	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Inters Pw Del pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Invest Roy (.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18	18	18
100	Irving Air Cr (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Ital Superpow A	1	1	1
3100	Jacobs (F L.)	5½	5½	5½
300	Jeannette Gla	2	2	2
20	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	85	85	85
250	Ken-RadT&La (⅜e)	14⅜	14	14
100	Kennedy's (.60g)	8¼	8¼	8½
100	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4	3¾	3¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
100	Krueger Brew (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
110	Lack RR NJ	39	38	38
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12⅞	12¾	12¾
1300	LakeyPdy&M (.10e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Lane-Wells (⅛g)	11	11	11
2800	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	9	8⅞	8⅞
7500	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	11	¾
200	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9	9	9
1000	Long Is Ltg	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Long Is L pf B	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
500	Louis L&E (.20g)	7½	7¼	7¼
200	Manati Sug war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1800	Memph N Gas (10g)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
300	Merritt-C&S	7⅜	7½	7½
1300	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	MichStlTube (.15g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	MicromatHone (.20e)	5½	5½	5½
300	MidStPA vac (.45g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Mid St P B vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1700	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8½	8¼	8½
100	MidStl n-cum (2)	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Midvale (1g)	30¼	30⅛	30¼
100	Mid-West Abr	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	Mock J Voeh	12	12	12
300	Molybdenum (⅛g)	8	8	8
350	Monarch M T (1½g)	19¼	19	19⅛
3400	Monogram Pict	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
10	Montg Ward A (1)	180	180	180
900	Mt City Co (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Mount Prod (⅜k)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Mount St Pow (1⅛)	17	17	17
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
100	Muskogee	8½	8½	8½
18300	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Nat Cont (1)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
800	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Nat Mfr & Strs (⅛e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
50	Nat Sug Car	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛
3000	Nat Sug Ref (⅝g)	20⅛	20	20
100	Navarro Oil (.45g)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
600	Nelson (H) (⅛e)	5⅞	5½	5⅝
100	Neptune Met A (1e)	9½	9½	9½
25	New Eng Pow Assc	3½	3½	3½
650	N E P A 6 pf (2k)	46⅞	43⅞	46⅛
600	New Idea Inc (.60)	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
200	N J Zinc (1½)	64⅝	64	64
300	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	NY P&L 7 pf (

Miles Brightens Future Of Outfield at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As the center field berth probably has held back the Red Sox more than any other this spring, Fenway fans will be interested to learn that the situation involving Dom Di Maggio's vacated patrol is looking up. Dee Miles, planted there in the series with the White Sox, improved both offensively and defensively over the week end, and today looked like the man to lift Manager Joe Cronin out of a tight jam.

After Skeeter Newsome's ninth-inning single had broken up the Sunday opener in favor of the Red Sox, 4-3, Miles came through with the hit which put the locals ahead in the nightcap, an advantage they held until the end for a 3-2 triumph.

Who Can?

Miles is not yet a Di Maggio in the field. He can neither run down a fly ball with the Little Professor's agility, nor throw with his power and accuracy. But who can? Just the same, Dee is no longer wall-shy, causing Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox to wonder why all this fuss about Boston needing a center fielder. As a matter of fact, Miles should be a good ball player. He has been playing the game for several years, seeing considerable service at Philadelphia before coming here.

Despite those two wins yesterday, however, the Red Sox dropped the series, 3-2, to those pesky White Sox. Dykes starts them running the minute they enter the ball park and doesn't let them stop until the final out. It is the "runningest" team the American League has seen in some time, and should not be long for the second division. It runs more than the Cardinals. This is another tip on Dykes as a manager. With a dead ball in play this year, he knows that a running game is the smartest game.

Odd Game

Because they won nine out of 15 from the West, the Red Sox today were a mere two games out of third place and just 5½ off the leading Yankee pace. Cronin has now won 14 out of 25 with the western half of the circuit. He did, though, slip down a notch when Dykes took the odd game in the week-end series. The Red Sox are still in a spot to catch an elevator going up if they can put together a short winning string.

Tomorrow, too, is an open date at Fenway, but on Wednesday the surprising Washington Senators come in for the first of five games. This series starts with a single, continues the same way Thursday and Saturday, and closes with a double-header on Sunday. The Sox and Senators have broken even in their four 1943 engagements to date.

Meanwhile, the Braves will be in Brooklyn this week for five contests with the Dodgers, who no longer lead the National League. The Cardinals have taken over. Ball players think that the Dodgers are due to collapse, loudly and completely. We shall see.

Close Contests

The Braves compiled a disappointing three and nine record in the West; yet, a closer examination of the chart reveals some interesting angles. For instance, the Coleman-Kelly nine played in seven games which were decided by a single run—and, lost six of them. Also, of the five extra-inning games played, four resulted in Boston setbacks. In other words, most of the Braves' games are so close, a lone hit here or a bad hop there can settle the outcome.

There is another queer angle to the Braves' story. Today, at the head of the second division, they have more .300 hitters—three more—than they had when they were running third behind the Dodgers and Cards. Tommy Holmes was at .313, Johnny McCarthy at .309 and Butch Nieman at an even .300. Nieman, by the way, looks as though he could keep Chet Ross on the bench indefinitely. Butch has played just six full games in the field since the benching of Ross, and in that time has stolen three bases, hit two triples, a double and six singles, and driven in five runs.

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Briefs . . . At five and one, Lefty Judd leads Red Sox pitchers . . . He bagged No. 5 in yesterday's first game . . . Roy Partee has an 11-game hitting streak . . . Don Di Maggio visited and worked out with the Red Sox over the week end . . . It seemed good to see him around again . . . Tony Lupien is hitting a whole lot better than his .229 average suggests . . . His speciality is hitting line drives at the outfielders . . . The Cleveland Indians came East in first place; went back West in sixth . . . Bill Conroy came out of retirement and caught yesterday's second game.

CHAMPION
WHISKER WILTERS

BRUSHLESS SHAVE
A cream—not a grease Tube or jar

LATHER SHAVE
in Tube or Jar

Wilts whiskers in double quick time. Either plain or Menthol-Iced for extra coolness.

MENNEN

Sport Equipment Bought for Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has announced award of contracts for $4,000,000 worth of athletic and recreational equipment for distribution to service men.

Baseball and softball equipment makes up the largest part of the recreational supplies. Other equipment includes boxing gloves, footballs, basketballs, volley balls, handballs, horseshoes, quoits, and archery sets.

Also included in kits to be distributed on a basis of one for each organization of 125 men overseas are numerous games.

Haegg Wants Another Site For Training

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—It took only a 15-minute ride from the La Gardia Airport to a mid-town Hotel to convene Gunder Haegg that New York City isn't a place for a Swedish country boy to get in shape for a series of foot races.

"The heat is oppressive and will be my trouble here," he panted through an interpreter after asking Lars Ekelund, New York paper mogul and his chief adviser while in the United States, to find him a training site with "fewer buildings, fewer people and less heat."

Sites Mentioned

Dartmouth's tree-studded campus, Princeton, Bear Mountain, and several Long Island resorts are under consideration, although the holder of seven world records at distances from 1,500 to 5,000 meters had another workout scheduled for Columbia University's Baker Field late today.

Haegg arrived at New Orleans Saturday after an ocean voyage on a safe conduct tanker that left his native Sweden on May 10. Although he had the benefit of a special 400-yard steel track aboard ship, the Gaevle fireman gained nine pounds on the journey.

Although he said he was far out of condition and needed at least seven weeks of training, Haegg said he would compete in at least one race in the National A. A. U. championships at Randalls Island, June 19 and 20.

Will Be "Sportsman"

"I will be a sportsman," he answered by the translation of Sven Dahlman, First Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Washington, "and I have been told that American track fans are sportsmen and will understand."

Previously he had been quoted as saying he would not be in shape for any competition until July 1, at the earliest.

Although he would not be definite, Haegg indicated he would oppose Greg Rice in the 5,000 meters at the Nationals and pass up the 1,500-meter duel with Gil Dodds, although the visitor later classified himself as a miler in preference to the longer races.

Loves the Forest

He showed further disdain for New York City in a brief workout at Columbia by taking a whirl over the track for the benefit of the cameras and then forsaking the cinders and well-clipped turf for a vacant lot across the street.

"I love the forest," said the son of a Swedish lumberjack as he gamboled through the weeds.

He prepared himself for his record breaking 4:04.6 mile effort last year by running through the snows and over the pine needles of his North Sweden home.

Dan Ferris, Executive Secretary of the National A. A. U., said that Haegg probably would stay in this country until September and that a tentative program called for races here, at Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, Washington, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland.

Eastern League

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

	W	L	P.C.
Scranton	23	5	.821
Wilkes-Barre	18	13	.581
Binghamton	17	13	.567
Elmira	15	13	.536
Albany	16	14	.533
Hartford	16	17	.485
Springfield	9	23	.281
Utica	6	22	.214

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard Around the Leagues

Caught between the bases . . . Brooklyn critics already are blaming Johnny Allen's 30-day suspension of the Dodger collapse they fear is coming . . . The latest pitching sensation of the Pacific Coast League is six-foot-four-inch Charlie Schanz of the San Diego club. He had an eight-and-two record through May 31, with an earned run mark under 2.00, and throws a fork ball . . . Willis Hudlin is a civilian flying instructor at Ouachita and Henderson Colleges, Arkadelphia, Ark. . . . The Giants are still on the hunt for a first baseman . . . Speaking of first sackers, whatever became of Jimmie Foxx?

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Not until Enos Slaughter was out of sight did St. Louis begin to appreciate Stan Musial, who looks as though he will lead the National League at bat . . . The boys are still wondering how the Cardinals ever stole Litwhiler and Northey from Bill Cox for those three guys named Joe—and without the Rickey influence . . . Cox seemed to be doing all right in the market until he pulled that one . . . The Red Sox watched a visitor, Roy Cullenbine, lift the season's home run over the high barrier at Fenway Park.

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Catcher-coach George Susce of Cleveland, who batted for 1.000 last year—one out of one—tried to do it again the other day against the Yankees, but popped up to the infield. George is the limber fellow who can stand on one dugout step, bend forward with knes stiff and put the palms of his hands on the step below . . . Hal Newhouser of the Tigers is slowly but surely making himself one of the top lefties in the majors. He has always had the stuff and was merely searching for a way to get it over the plate.

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A year ago the critics were looking at the Athletics and talking about Roger Wolfe. Now when they sit through a series with the Mackmen, they rave about Jesse Flores. However, of the first seven Flores wins, Wolfe saved three of them by hiking out of the bull pen in the late innings . . . Big Johnny Whitehead, who ate himself out of the American League, is winning at Toledo and due for another chance up here . . . On the day that Washington moved into the A. L. lead, there wasn't a man on the team batting over .265, a tip that we can expect more action from the vicinity of the Capital when the Johnson-Spence-Case outfield hits as it should.

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The White Sox give you a lot of trouble on occasions, but they have to do it with singles. Jimmy Dykes lacks a climax hitter—a boy who can hit one against the fence at least once an afternoon . . . But, come to think of it, how many can these days? . . . Whatever became of those gentlemen in press row that predicted that Lou Novikoff's arrival at Wrigley Field would be the signal for a Cubs' spurt? . . . Brooklyn is still trying to get Steve Mesner away from Cincinnati. Bill McKechnie almost let the infielder go in the spring, but changed his mind on a hunch. Steve since has become one of Bill's best infielders.

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A ball autographed by the Cardinals and presented to the Zebulon, N. C., Rotary Club by Sam Narron, was instrumental in the purchase of $6,168,858 in War Bonds, the St. Louis club hears . . . Bobo Newsom became the first pitcher to strike out Frank McCormick this season, on Frank's 125th trip to the plate. In the matter of few strikeouts, McCormick, the Cincy first sacker, is the Joe Sewell of the National League . . . Baseball leaders in Mexico would like to play a series with our next World Series winner. But the proposal, made in good faith, will probably be forgotten.

Three Marks Go In New England AAU Track Meet

Three new records were set Saturday in the annual New England Senior A. A. U. track and field championships at Boston College. Tom McKenna, St. John's High of Danvers, ran the 220 in 21.4s.; Delmo Alberghini of Northeastern covered the low hurdles in 24.1s.; and Herb McKenley was timed in 49.1s. in the 440.

McKenna broke the former record of 21.9 held by Al Haas of the University of New Hampshire. Alberghini's time bettered the mark of 24.3s. set by Tufts' Eddie Dugger in 1940; and McKenley lowered the 49.5s. clocking held by Bill Dowd of the B. A. A.

Gil Dodds of the B. A. A. failed in his attempt to lower his own mile record of 4m. 13s., but his 4m. 16.4s. effort was considered good for the day. Exeter Academy's track team took the team title by the slim margin of one half a point over Boston College, 19½ to 19.

Cannon Shatters Record in Discus

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Ensign Hugh S. Cannon, U. S. N. R., former Brigham Young star, shattered the world's discus record with a toss of 174ft. 10⅛in. in the Metropolitan A. A. U. track and field championships Saturday. His effort wiped out the 174ft. 2½in. record set by Willie Schroeder of Germany in 1935.

Cannon, assistant supply officer at the Navy Section Base, Staten Island, previously had never thrown the platter more than 154ft. The recognized American record, which had not yet won approval as the world standard, is 174ft. 8¾in. by Archie Harris of Indiana, at Palo Alto, Calif., in 1941.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	26	14	.650
Brooklyn	28	17	.622
Pittsburgh	22	18	.550
Cincinnati	21	19	.525
Boston	17	19	.472
Philadelphia	18	22	.450
New York	16	27	.372
Chicago	15	27	.357

Results June 6

Cincinnati 4, Boston 3. (14 inns.)
Pittsburgh 18, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 0.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3. (11 inns.)
Chicago 11, Brooklyn 5.
Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 1 (Tie)

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	23	15	.605
Washington	24	18	.571
Detroit	20	19	.513
Philadelphia	22	21	.512
Chicago	17	18	.486
Cleveland	20	22	.476
Boston	20	23	.465
St. Louis	13	23	.361

Results June 6

Boston 4, Chicago 3.
Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 12, Cleveland 5.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 0.
New York 2, St. Louis 1. (11 inns.)
New York 10, St. Louis 6.
Washington 5, Detroit 1.
Washington 8, Detroit 4.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	7	1	3	0	0	.429
Partee	77	11	26	0	8	.338
Newsome	48	4	14	0	7	.292
Fox	145	19	41	0	10	.283
Simmons	85	5	22	0	10	.259
Doerr	168	13	42	1	18	.250
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Lupien	170	13	39	1	12	.229
Lake	123	16	28	0	3	.228
Cronin	42	1	9	0	6	.214
Tabor	129	8	27	2	15	.209
Lazor	66	6	12	0	5	.182
Miles	33	5	11	0	5	.333
Peacock	69	4	12	0	3	.174
Garrison	54	3	8	0	1	.148

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Farrell	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Holmes	144	16	45	1	6	.313
McCarthy	149	15	46	1	12	.309
Nieman	30	3	9	0	5	.300
Workman	149	15	38	4	21	.255
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Klutz	55	5	13	0	4	.236
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Ross	113	14	25	3	11	.221
Wietelmann	127	9	28	0	10	.220
Ryan	80	8	17	1	5	.213
Joost	137	14	29	1	10	.212
Masi	49	6	10	1	6	.204
Poland	45	4	6	0	3	.133
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 3-3, Buffalo 1-1.
Jersey City 3-3, Toronto 2-9.
Rochester 8-2, Montreal 6-3.
Newark 9-2, Baltimore 6-4.

American Association

Milwaukee 5-3, Indianapolis 3-6.
Minneapolis 14-4, Toledo 1-3.
Louisville at Kansas City, postponed.
Columbus at St. Paul, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 8-1, Sacramento 0-0.
Portland 3-8, Oakland 2-1.
San Francisco 3-5, San Diego 1-2.
Hollywood 4-6, Seattle 3-7.

Eastern League

Springfield 3-0, Scranton 2-5.
Binghamton 7-0, Albany 6-1.
Elmira 7-8, Utica 3-2.
Wilkes-Barre 3-1, Hartford 1-4.

Southern Association

Little Rock 3-1, Knoxville 1-2.
Nashville 7-5, Memphis 3-0.
Chattanooga 12-5, New Orleans 6-4.
Birmingham 8-4, Atlanta 6-4.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

MALVERNE, N. Y.—House and furnishings for sale; exceptional; 6½ rooms, Frigidaire, Bendix, garden, garage. Lynbrook 6051, 56 Ogsdom Terrace.

HOUSES TO LET

6 ROOMS in remodeled early house, all improvements, 3 fireplaces; also 5 rooms furnished for summer. 5 Tucker St., Marblehead, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY left alone in attractive Boston house would like to share it with two ladies. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, N. Y. C. —Three days. 11 West 42nd Street. Call PLaza 3-1894.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

PHILADELPHIA Suburb, Wynnewood—Non-housekeeping; bedroom, living room, bath; lovely grounds. O-1, 3618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchenette, bath; overlooking Rock Creek Park. Box 31, 1613 National Press Building.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Share apartment with business woman; prefer Christian Scientist; separate rooms. 2220 Conn. Ave., N. W. WOodley 0764, Ext. 100.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 1163 Boylston St., S. 24—1 rm. fur. apt. overlook Fenway; Christian Scientist pref.; $55. COM. 4308 or Agent, KEN. 3439.

COUNTRY BOARD

ENJOY a comfortable, refreshing vacation in the White Mountain foothills; pine groves; abundance of home-grown food; modern conveniences; rates $18.00 weekly.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD VACATION

Shore cottage, 7 rooms, modern equipment; private beach; trains, bus, deliveries; reduced rental; also ocean-front rooms in guest house. M. L. DOWNER, Dennisport, Mass., or telephone eve Com. 2170.

CAPE COD, MASS., SOUTH DENNIS—For summer rental at a bargain; 11 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 4 baths, $500; also 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, $350; private salt-water beach on Bass River. LESLIE R. PORT, Plainfield, N. J.

LYNN, MASS.—Furnished 3-room, modern apt., twin beds; near stores and busses. ADA LEWIS, 189 Lewis St. Ly. 28835.

SUMMER BOARD

VACATION AT VILLA HAGEL CALLICOON CENTER, N. Y. (Sullivan Co.) Quiet and comfortable. Ask for circular letter.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Walking distance down town, double or triple; also large single, running water, excellent food. DEcatur 8592.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Kenmore Sq.—Double outside room, also single side room; reasonable rates. Com. 0453 or Com. 8903 after 7 p. m.

LYNN, MASS.—Guest house, cor. Deer Cove and Lynn Shore Drive; transient and permanent guests received. MRS. CHARLES KELLER, Dial Ly 3-2361. 32 Deer Cove.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, twin beds; quiet home, excellent neighborhood, cool; near transportation. 1436 Hemlock St., N. W. TAylor 4787. Call evenings or Sunday afternoon.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel Talbot 2400.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

RELIABLE woman or couple to manage house in Back Bay for the summer and cook meals for elderly gentleman; comfortable living quarters; highest personal references essential. Box J-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Cylinder Pressmen Wanted
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St., Boston

WANTED FOR WAR WORK
One Sub-Foreman
for Machine Shop
Familiar with Turret and Engine Lathes
The Ashton Valve Co.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CHICAGO—Man with successful experience to set up and manage 5c & $1.00 store. Have location on busy chain street. Give exp., age, snapshot, marital status. P. O. Box 326.

WANTED — Porters, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PART TIME woman, 1.00-6.00; small amount of housework and early evening meal; elderly couple; $10 week. Com. 6782, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL NURSE, Christian Scientist, offers services to lady or gentleman spending summer in mountains or shore. Write Box V-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

MIAMI, FLA.—Soloist. Write details, training and experience to First Church of Christ, Scientist, 256 N. E. 19th St.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WILL exchange private voice lessons for part-time, first-class stenographic service; Christian Scientist preferred. Write fully of stenographic experience and vocal ability. Write Box W-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

JEWELERS

Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 Welt Street, Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED TO BUY—OLD GOLD. Send scrap dental gold, any kind, any amount, or extractions containing gold. Fair grading, cash returns. National Gold Buyers, Eureka, Calif. P. O. Box 333.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

UPRIGHT PIANO and BENCH IN EXCELLENT CONDITION CALL BELMONT 0943 (Mass.)

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 1711A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620

RUG CLEANING

RUGS 37 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN FINE RUG CLEANING
Also Expert Repairing. — Phone HIG 4100
Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders
ADAMS & SWETT 120 Kneeland St. BOSTON

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

WANTED TO BUY

$10 cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-0400.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9678 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Make the Most of Your Off Hours in Sportswear by
Manhattan
Relax when you can in clothes with plenty of slack for comfort, and action. Manhattan sportswear is for all-out freedom at play . . . roomy, comfortable, easy-going . . . rigid only about its fine quality. Select an outfit for the week-end.
$2.00 up
John A. Carlson
MEN'S STORE
923 Market Street
OPEN FRI. AND SAT. NIGHTS

We sell Foot Comfort
We have scientifically designed lasts for every type of foot, and we never sell a pair of shoes we do not honestly believe to be a perfect fit.
STORM'S HEALTH SHOES
NINTH and KING STS.—on the corner
WILMINGTON • DELAWARE

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.
"Everybody's Store"

CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

The Corset Shop
LILY OF FRANCE
BIEN JOLIE
Air-Conditioned Shop
Individual Corset Fitting
DELAWARE TRUST BLDG.

Feature Women's Clothes of Distinction
Women's Dresses—sheers—cottons
Women's Suits
Women's Blouses
The Fashion Shop
213 WEST NINTH STREET

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store, 115 W. 9th St.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Executive 4578 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brumley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1013 13TH ST. N. W. Metropolitan 4367

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
825 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Phones:
Adams 5656 Columbia 2806—2807
Michigan 3818 2438 18th Street N. W.

L. L. HAYES
Electrical Contractor
House Wiring and Fixtures
Jobbing and Repairing a Specialty
1618 Hamlin St. N. E. HObart 4968

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

LILLIAS
Successful Permanent Waves and Hair Styling
2317 14 St. N. W. Columbia 3133
1360 Columbia Rd. N. W. Hobart 9727

EDWARD C. FURMAN
Insurance PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE
Representing The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States
3629 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
RAndolph 6300—01 Washington, D. C.

Maine

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Dubbleware Work Clothes for all purposes for men and women
COBB-WATSON COMPANY
63 Court Street Auburn, Me.

Just the right gift for
Graduation or Wedding
WILLS AND HICKS
94 Court Street Auburn, Me.

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Ye Olde House

MacLEOD'S
Lunches—Teas
Dinner
Closed on Sunday
21 Middle Street
Just off Main

NEW FRANKLIN LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
75 So. Main Street, Brewer Dial 6489

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 39 N. Main Street, Brewer

LEWISTON

USE COUPON 17
to buy quality shoes at
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine
Stores also in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Cooperative Shoes for Men
CANTER-WINNER
87 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Me.

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Vital Message
Have you any old and worn out, broken or scratched phonograph records? We must have them in order to buy new ones. Call us or bring them in to our record dept. We'll pay you for them. Columbia and Diva records are not acceptable.
Owen Moore's
Portland Maine

SIXTY YEARS
on the same corner
attest our Reliability
in the jewelry line!
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

Let Us Supply Your Baby Needs
BABY FOOD—BINKY TOYS
TOILET REQUISITES
THE HOTEL PHARMACY
(EASTLAND HOTEL)
Phone 3-3371

Wallpapers
1943 Imperial Ensembles
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Visitors to Boston
will enjoy our good food.
Sharaf's
RESTAURANTS
Our Three Nearest Locations
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
171 NEWBURY STREET 19 CHARLES STREET

LUNCHES—TEAS—DINNERS
Good food, tastefully prepared. Cheerful, inviting atmosphere and prompt, courteous service.
Open week days 11 a. m.-8 p. m.
English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street, Boston
Near Public Garden

LING NAN

American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 40c up
Dinners 55c up
Sunday Dinners 60c
11 A. M. to 3 A. M.
183 Massachusetts Ave.
COM. 9808

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GEORGIAN
In Harvard Square
Ideal SummerMenus
Attractive daily specials
1420 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Harvard Square, Cambridge
113 State Street, Boston
336 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass.

"Food at its Best"
AT
THE GOBBLER
157 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Full Course Dinners—Sandwiches
Please Mention This Advertisement

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl
Dorothy Gould
137 Thayer St. Telephone Manning 4205
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Sundays

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

A Delightful Dining Out Experience

MEMORY LANE
and THE HI-DA-WAY
Under the Personal Supervision of
HENRY J. MEAGHER
Excellent Food . . . Unusual Service
Colonial Surroundings
BOYLSTON PLACE, near the Colonial Theatre

A CORDIAL WELCOME
Awaits Visitors to
★ BOSTON ★
at the
KUM-UP-TU
"The Friendly Eating Place"
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society
Luncheons and Dinners
at Popular Prices

CAFE AMALFI
WESTLAND AVENUE
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheons and Dinners

The SALMAGUNDI
222 BEACON STREET
Luncheon 11:30-2
Dinner 5:30-8
TEL. COMMONWEALTH 9082, BOSTON

MINERVA
CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
STEAK AND TURKEY
Dinners on Our Menu Daily
Business Luncheons 50c up Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued from previous page)

DIAMOND RINGS

Mounted with individual care and selection of settings—our recognized standards of quality will assure you of satisfaction.

J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jeweler Since 1851

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Visited Sears Nursery Stock Department?

A grand assortment of
ROSES
FLOWERING SHRUBS
HEDGE PLANTS
FRUIT TREES

Also seeds, fertilizers, sprays, tools—everything for your Victory Garden.

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
19 South Main Street

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

COOL, SUMMER DRESSES
Wonderful, Wearable and Washable!
HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50 79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
34 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Do over your rooms with
TEC HIDE
the modern wall finish—dries in one hour. Get a color chart and see the beautiful shades you can use.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

LINCOLN'S
You'll always do better at
Lincoln's
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

DOVER

WHITE SHOES SELLING FAST
HUGHES SHOE STORE
TEL. 238
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women—Treadeasy Shoes for Women—Also Vitality Shoes for Women

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Quality Food Fountain Specialties
We Make Our Own Ice Cream
Afternoon Tea Served
MORRILL BUILDING

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(Continued)

DOVER

MEATS—FISH—OYSTERS
GROCERIES—FOWL
We Deliver MONARCH PRODUCTS
THE PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 680

LACONIA

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Add That Touch to Your Rooms
New Rug—
Occasional Table—
Smart New Chair
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Telephone 296 or 4567
Steele's Service Store

Here you can get the finest quality foods for your coupons.
815 CHESTNUT ST.

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Purchase your supply at
LEAVITT'S

EXPERT RUG AND FURNITURE CLEANING
PHONE 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
53 Lowell Street

For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
Window Shades — Venetian Blinds — Slip Covers—Curtains, Pillows, Draperies made to order or material sold by the yard.
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 W. CENTRAL STREET

Cotton Freshness
The gayest dresses we've ever had. Chambrays . . . piques . . . chintzes . . . seersuckers. All sizes in lovely tubable cottons.
PARISEAU'S
"The Style Center of New Hampshire"

Call to Women at Work, Women at Home, Girls Home for Vacation
Have your Permanent now and enjoy it all summer
Phone 354
Ida Patzke's Beauty Shop
21 DUBUQUE STREET

Midseason Hats
There is one just for you
Large, Lacy or Tailored
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 HANOVER STREET

Cards that are different for Graduation—Father's Day
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
HANDLES
QUALITY FOODS
PHONE 2800
Thirty-One Main Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
30 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
Tel. Alex. 3278 for Road Service

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

TAKE TIME TO PLAY IN PLAY CLOTHES from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER

USE **DIPLOMA-CY**
Select Your
GRADUATION GIFTS
From
PHILLIP'S BROS.

BIBEE'S BUY BONDS & STAMPS
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables

BIG SELECTION OF LOVELY GIFTS *for* JUNE BRIDES
D. Moses & Bro.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver
Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. H. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

BELMONT AND CARY 3-5624
HARRISON AND MAIN 3-0861
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

Kem-Tone
For Painting Walls, Ceilings For Painting Over Wall Paper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1017 E. Main Phone 25765

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Look to
Pugh's
for Smart Summer Apparel
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
Now showing a complete line of Silks and Cottons for summer wear.
101 W. Campbell Ave. Dial 6203

HENRI KESSLER, Inc.
119 W. Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Va.
Roanoke's Master Furriers
Finest Fur Storage

Moose & Bent
Jewelers
Your patronage is appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
GAST BROS. DAIRY
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

THE KINGS
Shoe Rebuilders, Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

Dixie's Beauty Shoppe
Utmost Distinction in Permanent Waving
And Every Beauty Aid
26½ Capitol Phone 22-261

TOTS & TEENS
Childrens Shop
WHERE YOU CAN BUY FOR LESS
716 LEE ST. DIAL 30-000

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags
Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers Street Phone 37-933

Super Market Basket
Meats Vegetables
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

HUNTINGTON

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

Arches FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

MORGANTOWN

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 38
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Thomas Cleaners
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

"It's the cut that counts"
Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.
Special attention given to children
McCOY BEAUTY SHOP
108 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

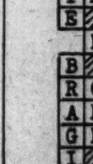
"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Do you know about the new
PERSONAL PROPERTY FLOATER POLICY?
Consult us about Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass Insurance, Surety Bonds.
MRS. RUTH J. MERRITT
40 Ottawa St., North Tel. 4-7194

OTTAWA

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store
121 Bank Street Phone 3-3403

Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*



Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. & P. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-3411

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Telephone 5-4928
Read's
68 SPARKS ST.
Dresses, Coats and Sportswear

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	L	U	M	B	E	R
I		M		A		I
R	O	B	E	R	T	S
A	D	O		I	R	E
T	E		S	T	I	R
E		D	U	O		S
	B	R	I	N	E	
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A	R	M		A	I	R
G	E	O	R	G	E	S
I		N		I		E
S	I	D	D	O	N	S

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Refinishing
FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
C. E. Pickering, President
200½ Bank Street 2-5751

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson
79 Sparks St 3-1222

See us when you want fine shoe repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator" features to ensure comfort.
Hackett's the Shoemakers
428 BANK STREET PHONE 2-4700

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS, 280 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 3-5088

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

Ice lasts 5 to 7 days in the new
Connor Ice Refrigerator
on display at our store
Heintzman & Co., Ltd.
195 Yonge Street ELgin 6201

EDNA SLACK
We specialize in Fabric Hats and Wedding orders, at right prices.
227½ Yonge Street
AD. 7614

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 8976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St., Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food. Well Served.

We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers
All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society **PRINTERS**
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7908

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's **DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carrill

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

Telephones {LA. 3372 LA. 3371
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST., WEST
TORONTO

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS + RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of Every Description
W. R. CLARKE
Office LA. 7227—Res. AT. 3177

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

European Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests. Comfortable; quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call. 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

ELECTRICIANS

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Apply PETITT
9, Royal Parade, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3.

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

FLATS WANTED

EIRE (Dublin)—Wanted, Pembroke or Rathmines district, self-contained furnished flat for duration. Box W-1758, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS — PUTNEY 6392 — Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators, Heather Lodge 30, Lower Common South, Putney, London, S.W.15.

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance. Endowment Annuities, etc.
P. R. GARNETT
61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to
THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY,
55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.
Phone Acorn 1794.
Silks and Woollies special attention.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Working cook housekeeper, small family, comfortable home, Hampton Court Palace. Box W-1784, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; from 7/6 per night single, 12/6 double; permanent terms on application. Flaxman 6059. Miss V. Dorothy Maggs.

LONDON, S. W. 14.—FURNISHED, 2 rooms with separate entrance in private house; also bed-sitting room. Box W-1757, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 15.—Sunny bed sitting room first floor, furnished; open situation; near busses. Putney Bridge, 69, Kenilworth Court.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/7, Polebrook House, Golden Square
Regent Street, London W. 1 Gerrard 8197

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
The MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7208

TEACHERS

E. M. LATTER (NETTIE PRICE)
L. R. A. M. (Elocution), M. R. S. T.
Teacher of English Diction.
Forget Hill 5420
or c/o SPOTLIGHT

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. W. A.
36 Bond St., Ealing W. 5 Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITING

EXPERIENCED TYPIST, own machine, requires work at home. Private lessons given in shorthand, Typewriting. Terms moderate. Mrs. Bartholomew 38, Colville Terrace, London, W. 11. Bay. 3069.

WANTED

WANTED by elderly lady, a home with Christian Scientists in or near London. Box W-1756, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WANTED TO BUY

IDLE CAPITAL! Convert your Home Movie Projector into cash. 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movies and 16mm. Home Talkies also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras are still wanted, please release yours. Top prices paid. WALLACE HEATON LTD., 127 New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

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England

(Continued from previous page)

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9491. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles N. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

JAMES RUGG & SON, Ltd.
Builders : Decorators : Sanitary and Electrical Engineers
165, EARLS COURT ROAD, S. W. 5
Tel. Frobisher 1185 (2 lines)
FULL GARAGE SERVICE
Frobisher 1156

PHONES — F. WARREN & CO'S — CUSTOM GRAD.
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas, Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
55 Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

TOMKINSONS
When It's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Knitwear
Fancy Goods, etc.
We are always at your service
26, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
Bayswater 1174

"Elizabeth"
ALL KNITTING WOOLS
And Art Needlework.
Lingerie, Hosiery and Overalls.
266, High Road, Lee, S. E. 13
'Phone Lee Green 2623

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

When in WESTMINSTER Visit the
GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
36 Palmer St., S.W.1.

FURS
All Models Made from Selected Skins
Remodeling, Repairing and Cleaning a Special Feature.
TAILORED SUITS and COATS MADE TO ORDER
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50, MADDOX STREET
New Bond St., London, W. 1. Mayfair 2440.

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
Under Our Own Experts' Supervision
BEARMANS Ltd.
LEYTONSTONE Tel. Ley: 1181 Ext. 10.

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122, High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley (Kent), Upminster

Streamline Cleaners
Dyers and Cleaners de Luxe
Wearing Apparel and Household Furnishings Cleaned by Experts
28, Woodford Parade
High Road, South Woodford, E. 18
Telephone WAN. 5081

LONDON S.E.—Blackheath

BUILDING AND DECORATING
R. CABELL
118, Lee Road, Blackheath
(Nr. Lee Green)
Tel. Lee Green 1246.

J. H. TAYLOR
Estab. 1851
6, Montpelier Vale, Blackheath
Tel. Lee Green 0686
COURT & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MAKER
Agent for Best Known Brands
CLARK'S TOR BRAND
"K" and CANTILEVER

W. M. Cheeseright
HOSIER—HATTER—SHIRTMAKER
8, Montpelier Vale,
Blackheath, S.E.3.
Telephone Lee Green 0118.

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear

Agent for "Chilprufe"

ENGLAND

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone ODeon Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

The Personal Firm for the Best MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE LTD.
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
186 and 271, Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Telephone: Putney 1200
65, Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13
Telephone: Riverside 1065
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew, and Richmond

T. JONES & CO.
(John Knall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18
Phone Battersea 3177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18
Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18
Phone Putney 2348

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building and Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims Of GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN
For All Fashion and Household Requirements
Estab. 1841 One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Switzers
MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin
Established 1776

STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

Northern Ireland

BELFAST

For Beautiful Work
Try
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Avenue
Belfast
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
SMARTER CLOTHES
for Boys, Girls, Youths and Men and Hand Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
FOR
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmonger, etc.
The Furnishing House of
Robert Watson & Co. Ltd.
90-92-94, Donegall Street, Belfast

Stormonth's Stores, Ltd.
43-45, ANN STREET
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock.
We stock
Jacob's biscuits, Carsons Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products.
Price lists upon application.
Daily deliveries to all parts of the city and District.
PHONE 23241 — 2 LINES

E. RÖTTGER
16, Bedford Street
TELEPHONE BELFAST 26475
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair.
All Leading Beauty Preparations Stocked

Get It at
SINCLAIR'S
Royal Avenue and North Street, Belfast
THE BELFAST DRAPERS AND HOUSE FURNISHERS

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun—

—Burr Shafer

"That hungry stare—it frightens me!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1938, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Castillo, Ramón (rä-mōn' käs-tē'-yō)—Ousted President of Argentina.

el Amine, Sidi Mohammed (sē'-dī mō̆-hăm'-măd ăl ă-mēn')—New native ruler of Tunisia.

Kéroman (kā'-rō'-mäN')—Submarine base in France.

Marettimo (mä-rāt'-tē-mō)—Island west of Sicily, in the Mediterranean.

Moscardo, Lieut. Gen. José (hō-sā' mōs-kär'-thō)—Chief of the Spanish Falangist Militia.

Ramírez, Gen. Pedro (pā'-thrō rä-mē'-räs)—Minister of War in the Castillo cabinet of Argentina, and co-leader in the revolt that ousted regime of President Ramón Castillo.

Scorza, Carlo (kär'-lō skōr'-dzä)—New Secretary of the Fascist Party in Italy.

Villacidro (vēl'-lä-chē'-drō)—Airfield in Sardinia.

Yahagi, Gen. Nakao (nä-kä-ō yä-hä-gē—even accent)—Chief of the Japanese Army Press Section.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Chichagof (chē-chä'-gôf)—Harbor and valley on Attu Island.

El Ferrol (ēl fĕr-rōl')—Spanish seaport and naval arsenal.

La Maddalena (lä mäd'-dä-lä'-nä)—Sardinia's naval base in the north.

Pantelleria (pän-tĕl'-lä-rē'-ä)—Mediterranean island off the coast of Sicily.

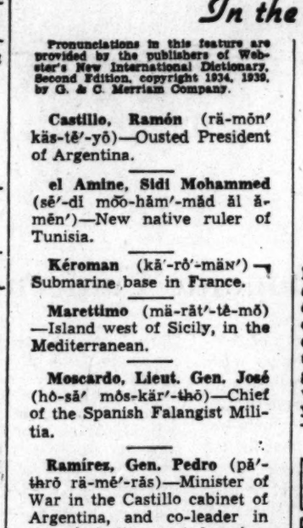
Samos (sā'-mōs)—German submarine base in the Aegean Sea.

San Giovanni (sän jō-vän'-nē)—Southern Italian port.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Would an athlete, drummer, or plumber be most familiar with a running trap?
5—Who is author of "Captain Caution"?
8—Bustle.
9—Where was Richard Brinsley Sheridan born (abbr.)?
10—Symbol for tellurium is what?
11—To move slightly.
13—Instrumental dust is what?
14—What is the ocean often called?
15—North American Indian.
17—What is the "Eternal City"?
19—What river drains the larger part of northern Italy?
20—To equip with weapons of offense or defense.
21—To ventilate.
22—Biscuit was called by what given name?
23—Sarah Kemble was better known on stage by her married name, which was what?

Down
1—Zamps is what in opera of that name?
2—What do you call the boss of a shield?
3—Who would sing role of Peter in "Hansel and Gretel"?
4—What is upright piece of a step, from tread to tread (pl.)?
6—What is a poem suitable to be set to music?
7—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
11—What is a set of matched furniture for a specified room?
12—Who is H. C. "Sapper" McNeile's famous fictional hero?
14—Who was Norse god of poetry (poss.)?
16—What animals are mentioned in rhyme about Humpty Dumpty?
18—Native metal is what?
19—Certain birds sang when what was opened?
21—What is a premium or percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

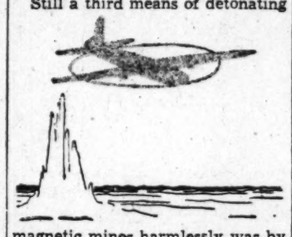
What a 'Flying Minesweeper' Is and How It Detonates Mines From the Air?

Early in World War II the Nazis almost literally filled the waters of the English channel with a new type of mine. This mine, designed for use in shallow waters, was made of non-magnetic materials and employed a detonating device so contrived that the mine was exploded when the steel hull of a ship passed over the mine, deflecting a delicate magnetic needle.

Various suggestions were made for combating this magnetic type of mine. The British considered towing large sheets of metal through the mined waters by means of non-magnetic wooden-hulled ships. The wooden ships would not affect the mines but the metal plate would activate the magnetic detonating mechanism exploding the mine.

Another suggestion involved towing a cable equipped with magnetic devices and sound makers (the latter to explode any mines which happened to be of the acoustical type). The electromagnets on the cable would set up an electrical barrage that would detonate the magnetic mines.

Still a third means of detonating



magnetic mines harmlessly was by means of aerial minesweepers. The British used Wellington bombers for this purpose.

The bombers were equipped with huge rings which had a diameter almost equal to the length of the bomber. Installed beneath the plane, the ring could be charged with electricity, transforming it into a powerful magnet.

The electricity required to energize the magnetic ring was generated by means of auxiliary motors, it being impractical to divert sufficient power from the plane's regular motors to run the generators.

Thus equipped and with two sets of gasoline engines going full blast, the pilot would take his flying minesweeper on what often proved a most exciting mission. Flying close to the water's surface, the magnetic field of the ring would deflect the needle in the magnetic mine, causing it to explode. And since the mines would let go practically beneath the bomber, the ride was likely to be bumpy, to say the least.

Later, ships were equipped with degaussing girdles which neutralized their magnetic fields, thus protecting them from magnetic mines.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Ruins to Order—From Tripoli!

These ruins standing beside the lake at Virginia Water, Surrey, have an interesting history. In 1746 the younger son of George II decided to develop the southeastern corner of Windsor Great Park into a beauty spot. He consulted Paul Sandby, the foremost landscape artist of his day, to complete his project. Sandby had the Leptis Magna, a ruined temple of pilgrimage, transported from Tripoli to Virginia Water, and re-erected the columns as a creditable imitation of a ruined temple. Many of the old columns have now fallen and created a genuine and really picturesque ruin.

Did You Know That—

Because of its high acid content rhubarb may be canned without sugar?

In an egg-laying contest held in New York State, a hen of the Rhode Island Red breed laid an egg a day for six months?

Spared—One Nest

By the Associated Press

Fort Akinson, Wis.

Gas & Electric Company service men "topped" a big tree in front of the Dr. C. W. Umland residence yesterday. In the top of that tree was a robin's nest and in that robin's nest were two little robins. Did the workmen top the tree and destroy the nest and the little birds? They did not. They took that nest out of the top of that large tree and placed it in a smaller tree, tied it securely on a limb and waited. You

guessed it, the mother bird found the new location of her nest and began feeding the young as though nothing had happened.

Tons of Silk Hose

Over 18,000,000 pairs of ladies' silk and nylon hose, weighing 445 tons, have been turned in to the Government.

NEWS ITEM— WERE YOU GARDENING OVER THE WEEK END?

VABAN
BEEN GARDENING OVER THE WEEK END, E.C.?
BEEN GARDENING OVER THE WEEK END, E.C.?
BEEN GARDENING OVER THE WEEK END, E.C.?
?
YES! I'VE BEEN GARDENING OVER THE WEEK END
I.F. VAN ZELM

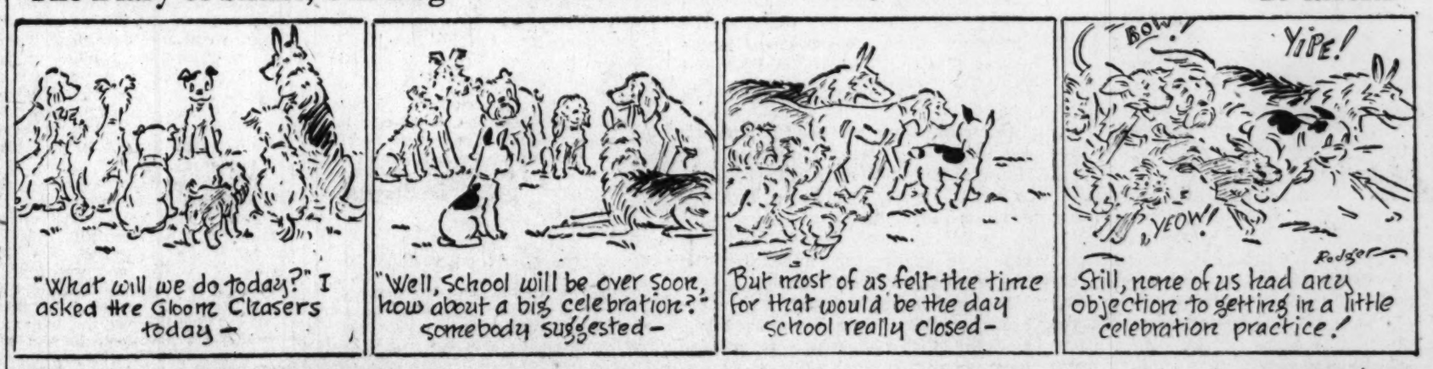
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*If It Wasn't So Hot, We'd Weed*

By Le Pelley

WE OUGHT TO WEED OUR GARDEN...
Mmm Hmm...
WEEDS ARE GETTING AWFULLY HIGH —
Mmm...
BUT THE HIGHER THEY GET, THE EASIER THEY ARE TO PULL OUT...
SO I GUESS IT'S BETTER TO-WAIT TILL TOMORROW...

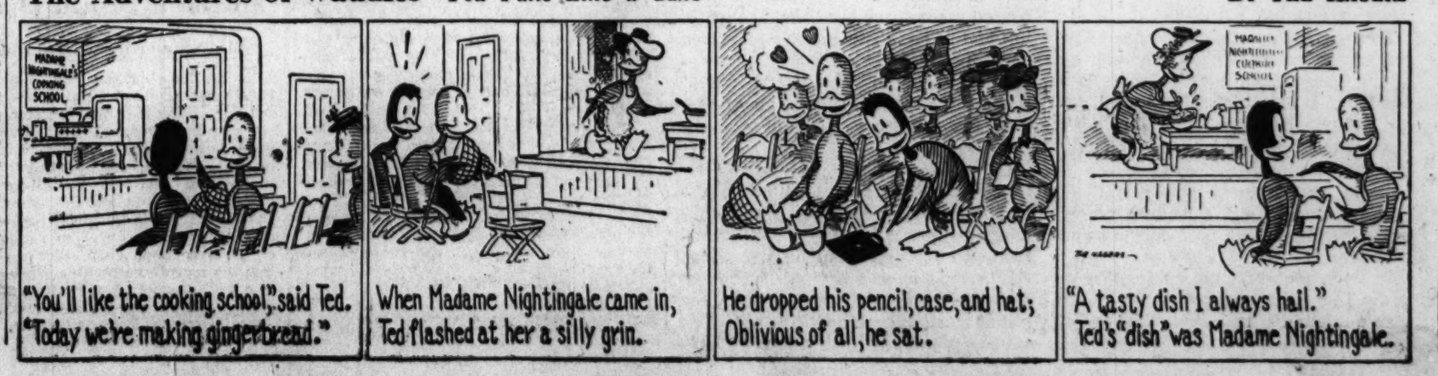
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We'll Be All Set When the Great Day Comes*

By Rodgers


"What will we do today?" I asked the Gloom Chasers today—
"Well, school will be over soon, how about a big celebration?" somebody suggested—
But most of us felt the time for that would be the day school really closed—
BOW!
YIPE!
YEOW!
Rodger
Still, none of us had any objection to getting in a little celebration practice!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Falls Like a Cake*

By The Hagers


MADAME NIGHTINGALE'S COOKING SCHOOL
"You'll like the cooking school," said Ted. "Today we're making gingerbread."
When Madame Nightingale came in, Ted flashed at her a silly grin.
He dropped his pencil, case, and hat; Oblivious of all, he sat.
"A tasty dish I always hail." Ted's "dish" was Madame Nightingale.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1943

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Our Strength"

Even as Herr Goebbels tries to hearten the German people—and perhaps dismay the peoples of the United Nations—with his talk of Festung Europa, American Flying Fortresses prove again how fatuous is this propaganda by disabling Italy's best battleships. The Nazis boast that they have built a wall around Europe longer than the Great Wall of China, but Germans who lived in Duisburg, Düsseldorf or Dortmund before the RAF reduced them to rubble will hardly be comforted.

Indeed Germans who remember what has happened in this and other wars to those who depended on merely material defenses can find little comfort in Nazi assurances. In fact these only emphasize the development of a Maginot Line mentality in Germany. Those Germans will be better comforted who are looking rather to the "fortress strong" of Martin Luther's famous hymn, "Ein' Feste Burg."

It is the Protestant ministers, writing from Hitler's concentration camps;

> Our Lord is God alone,
> No other power we own;

it is other spiritually minded Europeans singing,

> His love to error's thralldom came
> And from its chains unbound us;

who possess the surest protection, "Whatever may assail" in the days ahead.

For the peoples of the United Nations too there should be constant reminders that the might of their invasion forces will rest fundamentally on the rightness of their purpose—not in any desire for revenge, but in the consecrated effort to free the world from one form of evil's oppression. It is God, good, who is "our strength, our hope."

Anti-Strike for the Duration

If American labor is bridled by a wartime anti-strike law, it can blame John L. Lewis. If there had been no coal strike, there would have been no such measures passed by the House and Senate. And if the threat of another strike on June 20 did not hang over the coal fields it is doubtful whether a conference committee would at this moment be reconciling the differences in the House and Senate measures preparatory to offering for probable approval a bill that has teeth in it.

Only the perils of war, and the recent unpleasant illustration that a few labor leaders and some workers fail to have a true perspective on these dangers, could induce the United States to accept a law that removes, or at least greatly blunts, the sharpest weapon for forcing gains that labor enjoys. And even although such a step is contemplated only as a wartime emergency, the clear policy should be to guarantee labor protection for gains already achieved as well as protection against adverse economic effects during the enforcement of the act.

In other words, it would be unfair to freeze wages and outlaw strikes unless something considerably more successful is done to hold down the cost of living. Some formula should be found to relate wages automatically to living costs, so if the Administration continues to fail in properly controling prices, wages can ascend fairly and without strikes.

Such a bill would do little more than legalize, and make enforceable, the tacit agreement arrived at between the Administration and labor at the time the no-strike pledge was given.

Statutory powers for the War Labor Board, as contemplated in the bills under discussion, would remove one objection some sections of labor have had concerning the board. So it can be fairly said that a more orderly and stable basis would be provided for the arbitration of disputes.

It is difficult to assess the bills under discussion at this time. Part of the House bill has been in the works for some time and does not seem actually to outlaw strikes, but requires a secret ballot of workers and a 30-day "cooling off" period. Later amendments, offered under prod of the developing coal situation, are more drastic, including fines up to $5,000 and imprisonment for instigating a strike.

The original Senate bill is milder. The conference committee may be able to salvage something useful from both versions. A repetition of the coal debacle might thus be averted. Thus, such a law would have advantages—but only for the duration.

When a little girl consumes ninety cents, worth of soda pop, popcorn and spun candy in one afternoon at the circus the feat isn't so remarkable as in the days when a nickel paid for more than a third of a "soda."

A Palace Revolution

Argentina's governmental overthrow is emerging clearly. It now appears as a minimum concession by the Army in the direction of collaboration with the United Nations. How small this minimum may be in the calculations of the German-trained Argentine generals can be read in the new regime's first acts.

Congress has been dissolved.

Elections are not emphasized.

The first attempt to form a Cabinet brought together a list of Army and Navy officers and a few civilians, all of pronounced rightist stamp.

Anti-Communist statements, and the closing of the Communist paper La Hora, have neutralized the earlier emphasis on "frank Pan Americanism" and the arrest of one prominent Nazi.

So far there is no indication that the floodtide of pro-democratic feeling among the Argentine people has been released under the direction of leaders chosen by the people themselves. The revolt remains an Army coup, a palace revolution, a reshuffling of top men within the dominant ultra-conservatives who supported former President Castillo.

The readiness with which Dr. Castillo returned to Argentina from his "seat of government" aboard a minesweeper indicates that the country is not being swept by revolutionary democracy.

The steady improvement in the outlook for world democracy has forced this concession from the Argentine conservatives, spearheaded by the Army. The Army's motive can be surmised from the fact that the Castillo foreign policy had left Argentina without lend-lease aid, without planes, tanks, warships, and other munitions that have been pouring into Brazil. The Argentine Army foresaw itself slipping into impotence unless something was done.

Neither the Argentine people nor the United Nations will be deceived by expedient half-measures. Until a ring of sincerity wells up into Argentine foreign policy from the hearts of its people, that country is not likely to regain full respect.

A Dangerous Device

In throwing out the "bill of attainder" amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee is rescuing the House of Representatives from a reckless legislative assumption of judicial functions.

The Tudor kings of England found bills of attainder handy instruments of tyranny. They simply obtained from Parliament an act separating any specified enemy from his rights, property and—usually—his head. This saved them from the necessity of having to prove an enemy guilty in court. Englishmen increasingly objected and the Constitution of the United States barred bills of attainder. But recently the House of Representatives adopted a similar device for separating Federal officials, by name, from their offices.

The purpose was laudable—to keep government service free from subversive influences. But in attaching a rider to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill forbidding the payment of any salary to specified individuals, the House was playing with fire. Legislating against men by name because of opinions they are supposed to hold—with the loose charges of the Dies Committee substituted for proof—is so dangerous that conservative newspapers like the Washington Post and the New York Times were moved to protest.

Conscious that the Dies Committee's methods were open to question, the House set up the Kerr subcommittee to review the Dies charges. But this group too seems to have followed rules of evidence which could hardly be called judicial in recommending the discharge of three officials.

Senate hearings on the bill quickly brought a blast from Secretary Ickes, charging that the whole proceeding was unconstitutional and un-American. Something of a sensation was caused when he showed that the wording of the Kerr committee's report on one official coincided word for word with a passage in "The Red Network," a book by Elizabeth Dilling, now under indictment under a charge of seditious conspiracy.

Of course it is highly proper for Congress to concern itself with the loyalty of public servants. But for removing them it has the constitutional method of impeachment, under which they would have a trial. It should not resort to the dangerous and discredited bill of attainder method.

Our Readers Say—

What Kind of World?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What kind of a world is it that I, one of its ordinary citizens, want?

Erwin D. Canham's comment under the heading "Some Blind Spots" in his column "Down the Middle of the Road" prompts me to ask myself that question. For it reminds me that if I as one member of the world community know where I stand in relation to the war we are waging, supporters of "clerical fascism" and isolationists will be challenged by just so much more in their subtle effort to dictate terms of peace.

Small influence, mine, yet the verse is classic:

> "What if the little rain should say,
> 'So small a drop as I
> Can ne'er refresh a drooping earth,
> I'll tarry in the sky'?"

So, here is the world I want:

1. A world in which the United Nations have made their wartime working agreements the basis for a peacetime collaborative system, a system that provides for the popular election to an international organization of those who represent the participating countries.

2. A world in which this international organization has a Bill of Rights subscribed to by the participating peoples. This Bill of Rights is to guarantee freedom of worship, speech, and person (under law), and I think I should like to see it include the specified right of labor to organize (as well as to accept responsibilities) and a statement concerning universal access to raw materials.

3. A world in which any nation now outside the United Nations group would become automatically qualified for membership with the international organization the moment it could hold a true election for choosing representatives to it—representatives supported by their own government in acknowledging the defined sovereignty of the international organization in the world sphere.

4. A world in which the United States of America is known for its splendid disinterestedness rather than for a tendency toward isolationism and where it is further known for maintaining without threat from its Chief Executive, its Congress, or its Supreme Court, the entire freedom of its responsible press.

Naturally, I want most of all a world where the love of God is reflected in the love of man, but these four points rest upon the premise that men of good will are safe for spiritual progress wherever democratic institutions are respected. ONE READER

Los Angeles, Calif.

Railroads Started It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I dislike to see the Monitor, in an editorial, succumb to the "popular" belief that most railroad men do not really earn their wages. I am the wife of an engineer, and I know that although the hours of running time on divisions have been shortened, the strain on the enginemen has been heightened proportionately. I have seen no benefit from the so-called "featherbedding" rules for a period of over twenty years. In fact I am grateful when my husband can get a full night's sleep without being called out on an emergency run after having completed his regular passenger run. The rules which pay the men according to miles, instead of hours, were originated by the railroads themselves, and for many years they profited thereby. Now that possibly they can construe these rules as operating in the employees' favor, they wish to have them annulled.

Chicago, Ill. (MRS.) ETHEL BARRETT

"Broad View"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Looking at your editorial page, I was pleased to see your broad view of the Russian-American relationship. Your statement that "more willingness to recognize that humanity is greater than ideologies would help" is quite statesmanlike. Ralph Barton Perry, of Harvard's Philosophy Department, wrote a long article in the New Republic in March amplifying that idea. I am wondering, however, if your "John Barleycorn, Saboteur" does not lay undue stress on liquor as cause of absenteeism. According to one survey, only 3 per cent of absenteeism was willful, attributable to liquor. By far the largest cause was sickness and industrial accidents, over which we can exert more successful control.

New York HENRY A. SILVER

The Potato Penholder

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Remember those good old days when your grocer picked out the little "spuds" for use as stoppers for the kerosene can?
—*The Christian Science Monitor.*

Yes, and when this writer was a hotel clerk he kept a nice large one on the desk beside the register into which pens were stuck. And once he threw new "spuds" right out the patch at two cats on the backyard fence!

WILL FRANKLIN GRIFFIN

Milwaukee, Wis.

Moratorium on Trips

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the period of gasoline emergency, when busses and trains are so crowded, I'd like to suggest that suburban women declare a moratorium on trips into town. If you will get on a bus any afternoon after work you will see all the seats comfortably filled with women holding a little box of cream puffs, or a new hat, or something else either physically or fiscally inflating, while regular passengers, many of them essential war workers, are compelled to stand and swelter in jammed aisles.

More seriously, these women are aggravating the overload on busses. One Boston and Worcester bus on which I was riding recently could not climb Eliot hill because of the excess weight.

Must the President come on the radio to tell these women to stay home before they become more thoughtful, and more helpful toward the war effort? IRATE COMMUTER

Natick, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Competition

Cosmopolite Canteen

There is a small bay in the north of Scotland with a jetty, where destroyers come alongside, and on this jetty some thoughtful authority has established a canteen. As canteens go it is very small, selling only tea, mineral waters, and sandwiches. But the tea is made with fresh milk and there is frequently lettuce in the sandwiches, both of which are highly attractive to men who have lived for a week on canned milk and Service biscuits. The canteen is used exclusively by the crews of the destroyers, corvettes and smaller craft, and like all servicemen they refer to their exploits but briefly and talk at length of their homes and hopes to anyone who will listen.

Among those present I saw men of the British and Commonwealth Navies, and seamen of the Polish, Dutch, Free French and Norwegian Navies. I heard too a voice observe that "Scotland is sure a great place —like Texas"; his cap showed him to be a "Canadian"! They were all occupied with what men of the destroyers call "this Atlantic racket," working with the Royal Navy in British ships flying their own ensigns. Let us meet one or two of them.

* * *

Josef Kariewicz was once a farm worker in a little village ten miles from Lodz. His family tilled a patch of land there for generations. Today a German family cultivates it, and Josef doesn't know where his family is. He was a seaman in one of the ships which broke through the Kattegat in the early days of the war, and came to Britain. His ship was bombed and sunk in Norway, but the British Government replaced it with one of the newest types and under the red and white flag of the Republic, it distinguished itself against the Bismarck. While he liked Scotland, he and his companions dreamed of the day when the Allied fleet would sweep into the Baltic and drop anchor in the harbor of Gdynia.

Meanwhile, he sipped his tea, which he had grown to like, and acquired a Scots accent from the Scots lassies, whom he liked as well. Short and broad of stature he contrasted strongly with the thin-faced, rather sad-looking man at the next table whose cap ribbon bore the cryptic letters "F. N. F. L." meaning, "Forces Nationales Françaises Libres." He would, if asked, tell you that he is "pour de Gaulle" and give his name as John Jones. Nor would he be trying to be funny. For he and all his Free French comrades have taken British names to safeguard their families which are still in France. Why, his ship boasts among its crew a Winston Churchill, a Bernard Shaw, and a George Arliss! But our friend, conservative in such things, decided upon simple "John Jones." Besides, his name is Jean anyway.

Despite the mist the sun was shining for him today, for this morning the mail brought him a letter. It was very crumpled and folded, and had obviously travelled a long way. It was addressed "c/o General de Gaulle, London," and was from his wife, the first in over a year. He told me with a slight mistiness in his eyes that he had learned that he was the father of a five-months-old son whom he had never seen.

When I congratulated him, he beamed and murmured, "Now I've really got something to fight for, eh, mon ami? It is his future that is out there in the Atlantic. When he grows up . . ." and he launched into a twenty-year plan for this son he had never seen. He was happy as he had not been since Dunkirk as he sat there fingering the enamelled Cross of Lorraine he wore.

* * *

For quite another reason Cornelius the Dutchman is in high spirits today, too. For him the spirit of carnival is abroad. It is Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, and every ship in the harbor is flying the horizontal tricolor of the Netherlands. The ships of the Netherlands Navy itself carry, in addition, a large orange flag at the masthead, the standard of the House of Orange, which, as Cornelius pointed out with a grin, once ruled in Britain. Cornelius was a torpedoman, and last October he was working in the shipyards under Nazi control.

But one day a strange thing happened. Cornelius still giggles when he thinks of it. The submarine he was working on was due for trials, and as it ran down the slipway and submerged, something must have gone wrong with the tanks, for that submarine didn't blow its tanks and come to the surface until it was within sight of the English coast, where a highly suspicious destroyer escorted it into port!

A very amused Canadian sailor nearly choked and representatives of four nations combined to slap his back. Then as is customary when sailors get together they began to talk of their girl friends, that is their Scottish girl friends, with whom their success is phenomenal. In fact we English sailors contend that it is impossible to make a date in Scotland today, unless you speak in broken English or at least with a Dominions accent!

I finished my meal and made my way to the door. I looked back at the crowded hut with the men dressed in the uniform of the Royal Navy, but each with their distinguishing markings, the eagle of Poland, the cross of France, the trailing ribbons of the Netherlands, and the shoulder-markings with Norway, Greece, or Denmark printed on them. There was no showmanship or prepared histrionics here, where deeds of valor are part of the daily routine. They met as men here in this canteen on the jetty by a Scottish bay, where were gathered the commons of Europe. L. V. FENNELLY

Mirror of World Opinion

Spoon-Feeding a Sacred Cow

Ration food, if you will. Ration coffee. Freeze the price of milk. Put a farmer in jail for selling the hind quarter of a beef killed on his own feed lot. Do anything in the wide world, under the star-spangled dome of heaven to win this war. But if you touch liquor you are just a wall-eyed crepe-hanging fanatic. Behold the sacred cow who has to be spoon fed with ambrosia and myrrh! Whosoever tries to ration her diet down to common chop feed is condemned into the seventh hell with a white hot waffle iron grid of public opprobrium pressing his tummy and warping his backbone.—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, in *Emporia Gazette.*

The Wide Horizon

Bulwarks Against Delinquency

By Josephine Ripley

Juvenile delinquency is the product of neglect. This neglect may be traced to the home, the school, the church, the community.

It's not just a wartime phenomena. It's simply more obvious in times like these. There's more of it. As Dr. Miriam Van Waters, one of the country's foremost authorities on female delinquency, puts it, "The war produces no new kind of delinquent. It simply makes more and makes them faster."

The good citizens of the community see sailors and young girls strolling hand-in-hand along the street. Eyebrows are lifted. Street-corner pick-ups flourish in broad daylight. "Something ought to be done about this," murmur the women's clubs, the civic organizations, the church people, and all the indignant folk of the town.

News reporters find sensational material for page-one stories. The whole community suddenly becomes delinquency-conscious. The city fathers dust off the curfew laws and trot them out. Police re-double their efforts to round up and disburse these bands of "bad boys and girls."

All of which is fine, but it concerns the effect and not the cause. The whole world is in turmoil. Older brothers are piloting dive-bombers in Guadalcanal, or are crew members in Flying Fortresses high over Hitler's Europe.

* * *

It's all glamour and excitement to teen-age boys and girls. They're keyed up emotionally. At home, mothers and older sisters come in off the swing shift to brag about the bombers they're building. It's all fuel for the highly volatile imagination of youngsters—the 13- to 15-year-olds who are mature enough to know what it's about, but too young to take a very active part in things.

So they go out to seek adventure. Girls find it in a uniform, boys in little escapades that may start out innocently enough, but which may end up in the juvenile court. These may be children who would live perfectly normal, conventional lives under other circumstances, but whose whole manner of living has been suddenly thrown out of alignment by wartime strains. Then there is another class of delinquents—the children who are barely held in restraint under ordinary conditions and who break loose in times like these.

Despite its alarming aspects, wartime delinquency, or any other kind, is not a problem that defies solution. It may seem to be out of hand at the moment, but it can be brought under control. Not by any one panacea, or by any one agency, but by the planned, coordinated action of a number of agencies.

In Boston, Mrs. Irene Bohmbach, head of Boston's newly appointed staff of policewomen, went to the heart of it when she said, "A thousand policewomen can't stop delinquency unless the home helps out."

Dr. Van Waters develops the idea a bit further. She maintains that it requires the concerted efforts of the home, the neighborhood, the church, and the school to save the situation.

The home, naturally, is the most important link in the chain, but it is sometimes the weakest. It is then that the other agencies should be ready to step into the breach.

Wars are not fought hit or miss. A victorious battle is the product of organization, training, clever strategy and the will to win. The war against delinquency must be waged on the same basis. It won't be won by an indifferent community, or by one that passes by on the other side.

* * *

It is easy enough to give the situation a quick once-over, and say, "This is wrong; or that is wrong." It doesn't require any great amount of insight to figure out that there are many working mothers who should be at home taking care of their children.

It requires a deeper understanding to sense the motives which prompt many mothers to go into war factories. They, too, feel the patriotic urge "to do something." They see an opportunity, perhaps, to earn money and pay off old debts. They see a college education for "junior" in the weekly pay envelope. Not all working mothers are wilfully neglecting their children.

There are many fine social workers today who appreciate these various factors that enter into the problem of delinquency, and are making headway against the current. But they are few compared with the magnitude of the situation which they face.

Juvenile delinquency isn't just somebody else's problem. It is everyone's. It involves a process of eduction, often beginning not with the children, but with the parents. It will require limitless patience, and deep understanding, to reduce delinquency to the minimum. Those engaged in this work need many helpers and a generous measure of public sympathy and backing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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